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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. 1 NO 106. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	f.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maimora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maiwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 942-8 or Rs. 792

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5909	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA ..	1205	Thu. 10th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri., 11th July.	*6 a.m.	Dir ct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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4th July, 1913.

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

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ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

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269

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
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WHICH INCLUDES
Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 6261

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on Thursday the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 6260

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 255 of 1913.

Re Rahimtula Esmail Memon, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant residing at 181-185, Chhas Molla, lately carrying on business as a dealer in fancy coir, mats, etc., under the name of R. Suleman Esmail and now unemployed; an insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th August, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1913.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 3rd July, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
6258

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19 15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad..... Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ..	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambalia Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-29
11-43	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-33	,,	Lala Musa .... ,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi .... ,,	11-14
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi ..... Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia..... Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia..... Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

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Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain EANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 6257

FOR LEASE 99 YEARS, small VACANT PLOTS suitable for buildings on Mr. Tata's Khar Road Estate, Bandra. For conditions and particulars apply to THE LAND MANAGER, Tata Sons & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 904, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—RESIDENT AGENTS for the SUN LIFE OF CANADA for Lahore, Delhi and Karachi offices. Pay Rs. 60, plus commission. Only those who know life office routine and can do canvassing should apply. Security Rs. 500.

Wanted 10 life insurance canvassers on pay Rs. 50 to 100, plus commission; guarantee required.

Wanted agents on commission in all districts of Upper India and Sindh. Apply to, THE CHIEF AGENT, Sun Life of Canada, Lahore. 0234

WANTED an IMPOSITOR, one who thoroughly understands the making-up of newspaper pages. Good salary to a competent man. Previous experience in newspaper office is essential. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Spacious RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS and OFFICE ROOMS at the Kathoke Building, Beef Lane, Parsi Bazar Street. Suitable for Europeans and Eurasians. Apply to THE RECEIVER High Court, Bombay. 9255

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Furniture, full size Billiard Table, by John Roberts, Grand Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., Pianola, real Persian Carpets, Columbia Graphophone, Milch Cow with Calf, large Fowl House, flower baskets on iron stands, etc.

ON SUNDAY, the 6th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Worli Post Office, in the Bungalow of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy on Worli Hill, valuable and neat new designed drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, English cabinets, silk tapestry, lined Chesterfield sofas, card table, jardineers, revolving and glass door book cases, fret work screens, real Persian carpets, bentwood dining-room arm chairs, dining table, dumbwaiter, sideboard, rich glassware, platedware and crockeryware, mirror double door almyrah, single and double bedsteads, washhand table, dressing table, cheval glass, hanging lamps, table ornaments, pictures, blackwood carved overmantle and teapoys, Columbia graphophone with selected records, sweet-toned ebonized iron-framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., nearly new pianola by Orchestrelle and Co., of London with selected rolls, full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, complete, with accessories. Singapore cane furniture, Milch cow with calf, large fowl house, made to order, nearly new China matting of the whole bungalow, cooking utensils, flower baskets on iron stands, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. CHARLES D. BOYES.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P.S.—The above furniture is used only for two months.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1913. 257

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Dongri Street.

Suit No. 728 of 1911.

Hajee Esmail Gul Mahomed.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Peeribhai Abdul Hussein and others...Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the undermentioned properties in separate lots, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at Dongri Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and fifty-four square yards be the same a little more or less, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 410, and New Survey No. 2638, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 1287, and Street Nos. 228-28, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Dongri Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ruttonsey Jivandas, and on the South by the property of Ramji Cana.

On the same day, at 5-15 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land whereof Mahomed Essak Coway, and Parsi Jivanji Bottlewalla are fazendars, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dongri Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring thirty-one feet in breadth, and seventy-five feet in length, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Syed Mukri Street, on the West by the said Dongri Street, on the North by the house of Ora Sallaybhai Jafferi, and on the South by the house of Ora Tajbhoy Bodabhoy, and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 1144, and Street Nos. 11, 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE OFFERS.

3 Ice ammonia compression machines, 6-6 and 10 tons each, complete, consisting of 3 compound condensing engines, 3 Boilers, 14 ice tanks 5 tons each, Ice 9 inch thick, 3 refrigerators, condensors and pumps, etc., etc. Offers invited for the whole or separately.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 5th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 pair of black waler mares, 6 years, 15-3, both go well in double harness.
1 rubber-tyred shigram with a grey Arab horse and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong single seated brougham by Lucas of London with a Arab horse and harness, 45 Favourite and 32 Huburtus cycle tyres.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th July, 1913. 256

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act III, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Machinery, electric apparatus, tinware, Chinaware, woollen piece-goods, tooth powder, window glass, paper tubes, advertising matter, catalogues, Edison primary batteries, etc., cotton piece-goods, pipe fittings, iron bars, sugar, rice, castorseed, teelseed, gum, soda, cocoanuts, bolts and nuts, cast iron, earthenware pipes, deck chairs, waste paper, cigarettes, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

12 bags dry chillies, booked under Tam Jobba to Colaba Invoice R. R. 81426 of 16-3-13, sender Jhumgalal consigned to self.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the board gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th July, 1913. 254

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

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6-30 and 10.

GREAT ATTRACTION

First Visit to Bombay of

WONG TOY SUN

(The Famous Chinese Magician)

and

A TALENTED COMPANY.

Commenc ones Saturday:

The

WONDERS OF THE EAST.

To-night is your

Last Chance

of seeing the complete

QUO VADIS?

and the

SENSATIONAL DERBY.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."

The best of its kind in India.

Put up in fancy nickel cases.

PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.

C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Also can be had from:—

K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SOFT SILKY

HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

169

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

WANTON DEVILRY IN PUTUMAYO.

"CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF BRITISH DIRECTORS."

COMMITTEE'S STERN CONDEMNATION.

"Many of the principal officials of the Peruvian Amazon Company are unquestionably guilty of the most revolting atrocities. . . . The crimes charged against these men include murder, torture, violation, and constant floggings of a barbarous nature, and acts of unspeakable cruelty."

These terrible charges from Sir Edward Grey's dispatch of January 16, 1911, are unhappily most fully corroborated in the Report of the Select Committee on the Putumayo Atrocities, which was issued on May 9 as a Parliamentry White Paper, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The report, in fact, confirms the gravity and reality of the atrocities, charges Senor Arana and his partners with knowledge of, and responsibility for, the atrocities perpetrated by their agents, severely criticises and condemns the conduct of the British directors for culpable negligence, states that Mr. W. E. Hardenburg's explanation of the charge of forgery "appears to be satisfactory," and makes certain proposals with a view to preventing a repetition of the atrocities.

The Committee do not admit exaggeration in the allegations. On the contrary:—

However great may be the reluctance to credit the possibility of diabolic brutalities of this kind the truth of the burning of Indians alive is unfortunately too well-established by the evidence of eye-witnesses in Sir Roger Casement's report, and it is confirmed by the statements of Dr. Paredes.

BRITISH RESPONSIBILITY.

The Committee decline to believe that the Indians are "bloodthirsty and ferocious savages;" they think the statement that they are "simple people, of naturally friendly disposition," gives "a fair account of the character of these hapless Indians, whose abominable and inhuman oppression is a black stain upon civilisation."

Coming to the question of British responsibility, the Committee are of the opinion that "the contemplated formation of the company had its influence on the atrocities"; it being "indispensable to show an increasing output of rubber in the three years before the date of the issue of the prospectus, as was in fact shown. There is no doubt that during that period there was severe pressure to expand the output of rubber by terrorising the Indians."

Moreover, "it appears from documentary evidence before the Committee that it was always intended to keep the ultimate control in Peruvian hands."

The Committee "find no evidence that before the 'Truth' disclosures the British directors knew of the murders or tortures of the Indians," though Mr. Medina, senior, one of the directors, received copies of two Iquitos papers which gave specific instances of murder and outrage, which papers he showed to another British director, Mr. Read, who, "too easily satisfied," destroyed them without showing them to his colleagues.

The Committee say:—

On the lowest ground a British trading company had no right to spend the money of its shareholders on the conquest of the Indians; the company had taken no power to do so under its memorandum and articles of association, and any money so spent was ultra vires. Apart from any financial question, the Committee cannot but express their regret and surprise that any British directors should have though fit to entertain such ideas.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

Summing up the case of the British directors the Committee, whilst unable to find evidence "that the British directors made themselves individually parties to any act which would expose them over to a charge under the Slave Trade Acts"—

Cannot absolve them from the charge of culpable negligence as to the labour conditions that prevailed under their company. . . . No care at all was taken, and the employees were, in fast, a gang of ruffians and murderers, who shot apparently from sheer lust of blood, or burnt, tortured, and violated in a spirit of wanton deviltry.

Dealing with the charge of forgery made by Arana against Mr. Hardenburg, the Committee say:—

Senor Arana in evidence before the Committee, was very hesitating in maintaining that the forged bill was, in fact, forged by Mr. Hardenburg. At one time he appeared to withdraw the charge altogether.

Mr. Hardenburg came back of his own accord from Canada expressly to deny the charges against him. The Committee went through the documents and heard his explanations.

This story appears to be satisfactory, and, in fact, the dossier of documents compiled against him does not preclude his explanation as now given.

The Committee are "convinced that Senor Arana, together with the other partners in the vendor firm, had knowledge of, and was responsible for, the atrocities perpetrated by his agents and employees in the Putumayo. But they are also satisfied that he did not communicate his knowledge of the atrocities to the British directors before the 'Truth' revelations."

"It is to be regretted," the report says, "that the board of directors agreed to, and that the chairman actually moved the appointment of, Senor Arana as the liquidator of the company thus devolving on him unfettered control over affairs in the Putumayo."

They agree with Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady that he was the last man who should have been appointed as liquidator.

OTHER "PUTUMAYOS?"

Unfortunately "the Putumayo is not an isolated case," but only "a shockingly bad instance of conditions of treatment that are liable to be found over a wide area in South America."

The Committee note "an increasing tendency for tropical regions to be developed by absentee and international capital through the use of coloured or native labour. Two points suggest themselves to the Committee:—

(1) The existing law as to slave dealing and using persons as slaves in foreign countries needs to be re-stated, consolidated, and made clear.

(2) That the existing provisions of the law might be somewhat extended so as to cover the gravest offences against the person and any practices of forced labour which are akin to slavery. If British subjects made themselves parties by overt act to offences of these kinds in foreign countries they should be liable in British courts of law.

The Committee further press for the strengthening of the Consular service.

The Committee also refer to Sir Harry Johnston's scheme for scheduling special districts in Africa and South America "as areas of special precaution."

A SPY'S AMAZING FICTION.

"FACTS" THAT BEAR NO INVESTIGATION.

An excursion into a too audacious realism writes the "Daily Chronicle," has been the cause of the ignominious collapse of the astounding story told by the man calling himself Karl Graves, a German spy, who was last July sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Edinburgh High Court for espionage in Scotland.

On Friday 30th May the statement came from New York that Graves had been released fom prison some time ago, although in the ordinary course this, for him, happy event, would not have taken place until next September. The story of his release was further embellished by the additional statement that he was let out in order to join the British Secret Service! Furthermore, the story ran:—

He was sent to America, and there discovered that envoys of Germany and Japan had met in New York with the object of completing an anti-American agreement.

He succeeded in making a copy of the document and cabling it to the British Foreign Office.

He never got any payment from England, however, so he decided to make the contents public.

The agreement binds Germany not to interfere in a grat Japanese scheme of colonisation in the South Seas.

Now for the sequel. As if these "facts" were not surprising enough, Karl Graves yesterday continued his "revelations" in an America newspaper.

"BUZZING, LONDON."

He declares that the British Secret Service authorities have an office in Fleet-street (he gives the number), and that at that office he met certain military and naval intelligence officers, whose, names he also gives. In November last, he goes on, he had an interview with Sir Edward Grey "which threw a curious light upon England's attitude towards Germany."

By way of substantiating his statements he published the telephone number and the post office box number of the official for whom he worked. He also says that after he advised London that he had secured a copy of the alleged anti-American agreement between Germany and Japan, "Buzzing, London," cabled him a sum of £30. When he was released from prison, he adds, a British official drank champagne to the success of his future work.

This house of cards collapses entirely when blown upon by a mere puff of investigation. The number which Karl Graves gives as that of the Fleet-street "Secret Service Office" does not exist!

The telephone number which he gives as that of the official with whom he claims to have worked is that of a world-famous dressmaker!

The Navy List mentions no officer of the name given by him as that of the naval intelligence officer whom he met at the Fleet-street office, though there is in the Army List a War Office official bearing the name of the military intelligence officer mentioned by him.

Karl Graves challenges the British Government to disprove any of the assertions which he has made. He offers to send to London all his measurements under the Bertillon system together with photographs of his finger-prints, if he is assured that they will not fall into the hands of the Continental police.

He has also produced what purports to be a baggage check issued by a famous liner to a man whose name he gives, and from whom he says the dossier was stolen. He further states the number of this man's state-room on board and that a spy occupied the cabin on either side of it.

Are your in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearn's Headache Cure gives quick relief.

STEFANSSON READY.

CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

4 YEARS AMONG THE ICE.

Mr. Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the leader of the Canadian Arctic expedition, wrote the Victoria correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on June 9, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded immediately to Esquimalt, where the Karluk, the old whaler which will take the party as far north as the ice permits, is lying.

Though the loading of stores and equipment was begun only in the morning, Mr. Stefansson is optimistic about being able to sail not later than Thursday, for he has the greatest confidence in Captain Bartlett, the master of the vessel, who is one of the most experienced skippers afloat.

"There is really no great hurry to sail," Mr. Stefansson told me, "for the Karluk ought to make Nome in 20 days after leaving port if she gets average weather, and I do not want to start from Nome for the Arctic before July 20. That will be in time to catch a favourable ice-break from the Arctic if there is one. At Nome we shall take on board some dogs, and a few Eskimos will join us. Nat Kusiak, who has been with me on many previous journeys, and was sometimes my only companion, will be waiting for me."

The Karluk carries as much Welsh coal as can be stowed away, for both the leader and Captain Bartlett are agreed that coal is more important even than stores.

AMBITIOUS PLANS.

The staff of 14 scientists is now complete, and they are all assembled here. They constitute the largest staff of scientists who have ever accompanied an Arctic expedition, and they will carry on routine investigations in geology, zoology, botany, anthropology, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism during the four years which the expedition is to remain in the Arctic.

The geographical plans are also the most ambitious which have ever been contemplated. "Our success, at any rate in the first year, will be largely a matter of luck," Mr. Stefansson said. "If it happens to be a season of westerly winds and a bad ice year we shall have continual trouble from Icy Cape onwards. If there are prevailing easterly winds the Karluk will stand direct north, with every probability of being able to sail or steam far into the unexplored area.

"In personnel," the leader told me, "the expedition leaves nothing to be desired, so far as can be judged in advance. Captain Bartlett is an ideal skipper for this kind of work, by temperament and also, of course, by reason of his experience with Admiral Peary. And he is assisted by two mates who are old hands at Western Arctic whaling and who are familiar with every shore, shoal, and harbour to the very edge of the uncharted area."

Captain Bartlett, whom I saw today, is very indignant at a story which has been published in some of the newspapers representing him as having said that the Karluk is not suited for Arctic work. He believes the Karluk to be a good ice ship, the Australian oak of which she is built being in excellent condition. Captain Bartlett does not think that she is as strong as the Roosevelt, which carried Peary's last expedition, but she makes up for this in being a better sailer, in her coal-saving qualities, and superior accommodation for the crew and staff. "I should not like to ram the ice with the Karluk at full speed," he said, "but she will go into the ice as far as we want to take her."

TO STUDY THE BLONDE ESKIMO.

Dr. Anderson, who accompanied Mr. Stefansson on his last expedition, is to command the Southern expedition, the members of which will be transferred from the Karluk to the small schooner Teddy Bear, now waiting somewhere to the east of Cape Bathurst. They will make their base somewhere in Victoria Land, and their main purpose will be the further scientific study of the "blonde" Eskimo whom Mr. Stefansson discovered, with a view to determining as far as possible exactly how it is they differ in many ways from the ordinary Eskimo. The subsidiary expedition will also examine the economic geology of the country, because Victoria Land is possibly one of the richest copper regions in the world.

Dr. Anderson has already had five years' experience of this region in the Arctic, and will be able to teach his party how to live on the country, as he and Mr. Stefansson did if provisions give out. There is an abundance of game, and able-bodied men with rifles and ammunition will have no difficulty in supporting themselves.

With Dr. Anderson will be Mr Murray and Dr. Mackay, both veterans of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, Mr. Johanssen, who was with the East Greenland expedition, and four members of the Canadian Geographical Survey, who are accustomed to roughing it in all parts of the Dominion.

"Every member of the expedition," said Mr. Stefansson, "is physically and temperamentally fitted for the work, however arduous it may be. They are, without exception, trained specialists in their own department, and, what is almost as important, they are all enthusiasts."

Of this, indeed, there can be no doubt, for I know that most of them are serving for less pay than they got in the positions which they resigned in order to join the expedition, and some are even content to forego pay altogether for the honour of belonging to an expedition which may have great and glorious results.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·59" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda and Raipur report 0·10" of rain each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0·39" and Ratnagiri 0·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and fairly general rain in Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0·45", Bijapur 2·74", Nizamabad 0·32", and Hyderabad 0·59". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the areas of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in Malabar, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore, fairly general but light in Hyderabad and the Konkan, and locally in south-east Madras. Very light local rain has fallen also in Gujarat and the south Central Provinces. Some improvement in monsoon conditions is noticeable on the west Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the southern half of the Deccan. Local rain in Mysore and Hyderabad and some showers in the north Bombay and possibly in the south Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 3rd of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of yesterday	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last night	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation (in) since to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingeh	96·3	83·0	76	..	..	0·0
Muskat	94·9	84·8	70	..	..	−0·05
Do. (2nd)	89·3	85·1	79	..	..	−0·25
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92·8	78·8	25	..	2·92	+3·25
Rawalpindi	90·4	72·4	69	..	4·34	+4·74
Lahore	88·9	72·5	70	..	2·18	−0·02
Sirsa	93·0	73·8	57	..	2·99	+0·01
Ambala	90·5	73·5	77	..	10·62	+5·82
Delhi	93·5	79·8	64	..	0·35	+2·32
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93·0	80·0	69	..	2·37	−0·99
Mainpuri	93·3	78·0	72	..	1·01	−2·48
Jhansi	93·6	78·5	61	..	0·22	−5·04
Cawnpore	95·6	79·3	68	..	5·95	+1·78
Allahabad	99·6	77·5	68	0·49	4·96	−1·06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103·1	85·8	69	..	0·32	+0·87
Karachi	91·0	81·8	78	..	0·39	−0·99
Ajmer	89·6	70·2	72	..	5·00	+2·04
Jaipur	95·2	69·1	74	..	7·09	+4·30
Kotah	93·8	80·6	62	0·05	3·23	−0·22
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajpipla	95·8	80·6	68	..	3·70	+1·53
Dwarka	91·8	82·2	73	..	1·05	−0·87
Veraval	94·1	80·3	83	..	2·50	+1·45
Rajkot	95·1	74·3	79	0·01	0·48	+4·49
Bhavnagar Para	92·6	77·8	83	0·02	3·56	+1·84
Surat	89·9	79·1	85	..	20·33	+14·81
Ahmedabad	94·0	75·7	86	0·15	11·87	+9·46
Deesa	95·3	77·4	75	..	5·48	+5·36
Neemuch	87·8	72·6	80	..	5·98	+1·05
Indore	88·1	72·6	82	0·07	8·26	+1·71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92·8	76·3	67	..	0·95	+0·68
Saugor	88·9	73·6	78	..	9·76	+1·63
Hoshangabad	96·1	7·34	71	..	3·51	−1·65
Khandwa	93·1	79·1	73	..	5·61	+2·64
Akola	98·7	78·1	67	..	7·02	+1·28
Amraoti	98·6	76·8	69	..	12·43	+5·16
Nagpur	96·0	76·8	70	..	12·53	+2·61
Chanda	96·0	76·4	84	0·39	9·95	+1·70
Raipur	94·7	74·6	77	0·10	7·32	−2·43
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87·4	78·2	90	0·51	26·36	+5·24
Ratnagiri	86·8	75·4	82	0·18	25·67	−9·96
Murmugao	86·6	74·8	82	..	30·86	−1·13
Karwar	85·7	76·0	88	0·63	31·67	−11·61
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91·4	72·1	78	..	3·29	+0·31
Ahmednagar	89·6	69·3	77	..	10·21	+4·92
Poona	89·5	67·8	81	..	13·15	+10·10
Sholapur	93·3	71·6	82	0·45	5·21	−0·63
Bijapur	92·7	71·3	82	2·74	6·41	+2·84
Belgaum	87·5	67·5	85	0·69	9·38	−0·67
Aurangabad	89·8	70·2	82	..	7·88	+2·10
Nizamabad (Indur)	94·9	74·7	93	0·37	6·70	+1·01
Hyderabad	94·2	73·2	90	0·75	4·60	−0·33
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86·3	74·3	80	0·79	25·16	−6·17
Calicut	84·8	74·2	91	0·91	26·56	−10·73
Cochin	82·7	74·7	86	3·21	25·30	−3·60
Colombo	82·0	71·0	93	2·44	8·47	+0·80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam	90·3	81·2	84	..	1·95	−3·25
Bellary	95·0	72·8	87	1·05	2·35	+0·36
Cuddapah	98·6	75·6	75	0·14	0·98	−2·42
Madras	95·0	79·0	71	..	0·13	−2·19
Bangalore	88·8	65·3	93	0·95	4·19	+0·84
Coimbatore	89·9	70·3	92	0·53	1·46	−6·22
Trichinopoly	93·6	75·3	75	0·07	0·91	−0·69
Nagapatam	94·2	78·2	83	..	0·59	−0·99

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 3.

The Arabian Sea current has given no rain except in the Peninsula south of latitude of Bombay where however falls have been fairly heavy. The Bay current has given rain in Burma, Assam and East Bengal. Thus yesterday was dry over the greater part of northern and Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the West Coast, Mysore, Madras Deccan; fairly general in Burma, east of the Central Provinces; local in East Bengal, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir and East Gujarat.

Mergui reports one and half inches, Tavoy and Rangoon four; Moulmein three; Mandalay three quarters; Myitkyina one; Maymyo, Tezpur and Gauhati one and half; Silchar two, Cherrapunji four; Chittagong one, Sonemarg a half; Bijapur three; Sholapur and Raichur a half; Chitaldrug and Bangalore one; Mysore and Trivandrum two; Cochin three; Pamban and Kodaikanal two; Tinnevelly and Coimbatore a half; Ootacamund and Bellary one; Kurnool two.

Low pressure remains close against the hills and in consequence comparatively dry westerly winds prevail in Northern India. Temperature is low in the Punjab, nearly normal elsewhere.

Forecast:—Some extension northwards of the rain in the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 2nd July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fair	..	inches 29·775
Temperature of Air ..	..	degrees 83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	..	„ 79·0
Dew Point	..	„ 77·5
Relative humidity of Air ..	..	„ 0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	5·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..		degrees 87·4
Minimum do. do. ..		„ 80·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		SSW, WSW, S, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 102
Fall of Rain		inches 0·08
Total fall during month		„ 0·12
Total fall during year		„ 25·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd July		„ 0·45

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m. Standard Time on the 3rd July, 1913, was 29·991 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·003 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	4	m 11 45	29 0
		11 27 a	26 6
Sat.	5	m 0 27 a	29 7
		m 0 16	26 10
Sun.	6	1 9 a	29 10
		m 1 5	27 1
Mon.	7	1 51	29 8
		m 1 54	27 0
Tues.	8	2 33 a	29 3
		2 46	26 9
Wed.	9	3 16	28 6

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Fri.	4	m 4 37	14 10
		5 48 a	19 4
Sat.	5	m 5 23	14 6
		m 6 31 a	18 8
Sun.	6	m 6 10	14 6
		7 14 a	18 2
Mon.	7	m 6 58	14 11
		7 58	17 9
Tues.	8	m 7 47	15 9
		8 45 a	17 5
Wed.	9	8 37	16 10
		9 35	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset
4. (Fri.)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20 m
5. (Sat.)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20 m,
6. (Sun.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
7. (Mon.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
8. (Tues.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m.
9. (Wed.)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20 m,

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Consols 2½ per cent.	72 7/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25 ..
Rentes 3 per cent.	83 ¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20 40
Bar Silver Spot	26 13/16
Bar Silver 4 months hence	27 1/16
Closing tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£200 000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅜
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	2⅝
Interest 7 day market loans	3 1/8

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 3.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market preserved a steady tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-14-6, but gradually improved to Rs. 96 and closed at this rate for 31st July delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at anna one more than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened steady but at the close, under selling pressure the tendency remained weak.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,450 for August.

Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 563-12 for August closed at Rs. 558-12-0.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,452-8-0, but declined to Rs. 1,445.

Indore Malva improved to Rs. 171-4-0 for August.

Petit stood at Rs. 3,165.

Crescent declined to Rs. 123-12-0.

Phoenix were placed at Rs. 167-8-0.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 2,147-8-0.

Bank of India Shares were quoted at Rs. 69.

Tata Iron Ordinary were placed in lots at Rs. 95-8-0 for August.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, July 2nd

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bill on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000,

Rs. 6,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 5,40,000 were allotted to Bombay. } Rs.15,00,000
Rs. 2,70,000 were allotted to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/15/16 (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1/15/16 (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. —— were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 5,00,000
Rs. 3,20,000 were allotted to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/15 31/32 (Min. Rate) received 1/15 31/32 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 8 (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public sale. } Rs. 26,30,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000

Extra allotments. Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 @ 1/15 31/32.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 2.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. 51¾ July, August; Antwerp, sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; July, August; Hamburg; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47½; Oct.-Nov., Antwerp done; Linseed Calcutta 45⅜ July-August; London; done; buyers. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 43⅜ July-August; Antwerp, done. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-17, July, August; Hull; done.

Wheat.—South American Australian wheat unchanged. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅛; July August; London, buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37; July August; London value.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9½; July-August; sellers: steady.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63⅜; Copper Braziers £78½; Yellow Metal 65⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-2½ sellers; July. August; steady; only small biz; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, nothing doing; German Beet-root 88 % 9-5 sellers; August; 9-7½; sellers; October, December; opened, steady; closed quiet; ½ A. K. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-7½ sellers; August; quiet but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta. 11 July, December, value; 11-3; Jan.-March; value Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-1½ July-December value. 11-4½ Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 14-11¼ July-December; value. 12 11½ Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. 12-0¾ July December value. 12-3 Jan.-March; value; steady; nothing doing.

Beet and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39; General Tone of Tallow Auctions Easier

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	200 ..
Total Day's Imports	5,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady; moderate biz	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet, but firm.	
Mid. Americans	6·73d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug 12·15 Oct. 11·52
New York Official noon call.	Aug 12·15 Oct. 11·52
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug 12·16 Oct. 11·60

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·41	6·38
A. S.	6·39	6·40
S. O.	6·21	6·28
O. N.	6·15	6·22
N. D.	6·13	6·18
D. J.	6·11	6·18
J. F.	6·11	6·18
F. M.	6·12	6·19
M. A.	6·13	6·20
A. M.	6·14	6·21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	17,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·05	6·48
A. S.	6·40	6·40
S. O.	6·28	6·28
O. N.	6·22	6·22
N. D.	6·17	6·17
D. J.	6·18	6·17
J. F.	6·18	6·17
F. M.	6·19	6·18
M. A.	6·20	6·19

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 3.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York, August, 12·18. Previous closing price July 12·06.

Futures at New York, October, 11·51. Previous closing price Oct. 11·33.

Advanced on favorable cables and on limited offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·45. Previous price 12·46.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·5/8. Previous price 12·5/8

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady

Futures at New Orleans August 12·12. Previous price July 12·06.

Futures at New Orleans October 11·50. Previous price October 11·48.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9⅜

Demand Bills 4·86⅜

Silver Commercial Bars 55⅛

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 3.

The local cotton market is steady with a moderate turnover in actuals by the local mills. Shippers for Japan and Europe are at present very quiet and doing nothing.

New York "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" estimates condition 80.9 against last month 80.5 showing a small improvement of 4. This authority had top the list last month, as their estimate being much closer to the Government Report of 79.1.

The following are to-day's quotation:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	244	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	256	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	277-8	..	..	25-1-14
Do. do.	257-8	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	296	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	294	25-8-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	269	25-7-13
Westerns, Chutka ..	..	..	268	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	274	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	289	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	279	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,707
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12-4
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30/8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	62 o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/12
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/c	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/c	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £	New	5 o/c	8-8
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25		890
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..		100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co...	..	30		740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25		330
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12		282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55		2,135
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		795
Choi Silk ..	..	20		375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50		2,485
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.		190
Coorla ..	April	40		650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5		125
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8		282/8
David ..	May-Nov.	20		535
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8		190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25		500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..		140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20		557/8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,630
Finlay Mills ..	..	15		370
Gold Mohur ..	..	25		450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45		660
Howard and Pullough ..	do.	15		475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4		102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40		460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,026
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5		162/8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½		145 XD
Jewraj Balco ..	May	16		440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25		960
Khatau ..	May-Nov	45		1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25		800
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60		1,355
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75		1465
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60		2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50		3,160
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.		100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9		245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35		1,090
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½		162/8
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.		100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50		820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35		4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250		4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..		70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45		1,437/8
Swan ..	New O	12½		127/8
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	80		1710
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.		470
Western India ..	Sept.	45		600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..		240

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Apl.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	150
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	140
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	555
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	675
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	96/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankus ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Reclamation ..	..	5	..
Badhem Pile ..	..	..	94 XD
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	65
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	..	3	203
Bombay Flour Mill ..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	..	30	400
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	Mar.-Sep.	5	232/8
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Sep.-Oct.	6 %	270
Delhi Flour ..	April	20%	29½
Empire of I. L. Rs

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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

DUXBURY.—At Rockcliff, Mussoorie, on the 16th June, 1913, the wife of Capt. C. D. Duxbury, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FENSOM—MOREY.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, on Friday, the 27th June 1913, by the Rev. Canon Barham, Chaplain, Sydney Walter Fensom of Dhar, C. India, second son of the late Mr. H. W. Fensom of London, England, to Phyllis Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Morey, of Lewsham, London, England. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

MEADOWS.—At Mount Abu, on the 29th June 1913, from enteric, Jeanie, the beloved wife of Captain C. A. G. P. Meadows, 7th D.C.O. Rajputs.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football, G. I. P. Ry. v. Mdical Cooperage, 5-45.

English Mail Steamer Delta due 6 a.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45.

Saturday, July 5.

English Mail steamer Salsette, departure 2-39 p.m.

MONDAY, July 7.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, Special General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 4, 1913.

THE WAGE-EARNERS.

Until recently it has not been considered necessary by Government to take any note of the economic changes passing in the country. The census returns have studiously avoided attempting anything beyond a mere numbering of the people, and there has been no other agency to obtain general information. The decision to make an attempt at a census of wages some years ago (in 1911) was distinctly a step in advance, and although the publication of the results of this census of wages recently,—which has already been briefly noticed in our columns,—shows how very feeble and unsatisfactory the first attempt has been, yet it shows also how exceedingly useful the results may be made, if they are continued every five years.

The results are unsatisfactory, and are very incomplete, as we have said, yet they tell a very distinct story of rises in wages both in the country districts and in the cities, even within the last five years. This has been generally recognised by everyone and regretted and welcomed according to the point of view of the observer. The Director of Agriculture concludes, as a result of the figures, that there has been a rise of about twenty-five per cent. in the last five years both in town or country. The cause given in the returns is the prevalence of plague, the extension of ginning factories, the demand for labour for large undertakings like the Bombay docks, railway extensions, the Tata hydro- electric works and the like, all of which have tended to make the labourer the master of the situation, and able to demand, within limits, his own terms. No doubt this is the case to a considerable extent,—but it is not all. We are inclined to doubt whether the labourers are much better off, even if they are better off at all, than ten years ago, even with the rise in money wages. The food which they consume has risen in value by nearly as much as their wages have increased. This food so largely consists of grain, that one may consider that, if the price of grain has risen in a proportion higher than the wages, the labourer is probably worse off than he was before. This is not the case in Bombay City, and probably, there, the workers are better off than ten years ago. But in most of the rural centres it seems to have almost occurred. As a result, it is very problematical whether the vast majority of the working population outside Bombay are in even as good a position now as they were ten years ago. The wages of rural unskilled labourer which was, so far as one can judge, normally three annas per day ten years ago in the rural tracts of Western India, excluding Sind, has now risen to a normal of four annas per day, while five annas per day is not uncommon. One table in the report under review is particularly useful, in that it shows the relative proportion of people paid at each rate of wages in certain villages; and this shows very clearly the rapidity with which the rates are changing. Thus in the Sholapur district thirty-five per cent. of the villages are still paying three annas per day: in forty-three per cent. the rate has risen to four annas: while twenty-two per cent. have gone beyond this and the rate is returned at five annas. This district is fairly representative of the rural Deccan tracts. In Khandesh a much smaller proportion has the lower rate of three annas, but fewer places have risen to the higher rate of five annas per day.

Coincident with the rise in the price of labour, there has been,—so the records state,—a growth of more independent feeling among the workers than was the case formerly. This is, it must be recognised, all to the good. The workers form by far the largest proportion of the population, and their advance in independence is the first sign of an advance in other directions. It means, in fact, that the masses of the people are beginning to think for themselves. The demand for rural education, the tale of schools crowded to the doors, of appeals continually from villages for their establishment, tells the same story. The progress of the movement for the substitution of cash wages for papments in grain, of which this little tentative wage census gives very marked indication, will also tend, and is, in fact, tending, in the direction of giving a more independent position to the workers, and with independence, one cannot too often repeat, comes the possibility of progress. One rises from a perusal of the report with a feeling that it affords one more indication that the mass of the workers in Western India are changing in character, that the old days are rapidly passing away, and that in this so-called unchanging land, we are on the eve of more rapid developments than most people have supposed in the economic conditions of the country. Further wage censuses will tell the progress of these changes, but the present one, standing alone, imperfect as it is, is one of the most important documents to the student of social changes that has been issued in recent years.

THE BELLIGERENTS IN THE BALKANS.

The Note which Greece has sent to the Powers bears out the view to which we gave expression to yesterday, namely, that Bulgaria's object was to secure possession of the territories in dispute, pending a settlement of differences at St. Petersburg. Bulgaria and Servia have also addressed protests to the Powers, expressing their respective standpoints, but Reuter does not give details as to these. Whatever may have been Bulgaria's object, and whether she was the aggressor or not, her troops seem to have had a very bad time. They have been defeated everywhere with heavy losses, and according to Servian reports their attempt to seize the plateau which is the key to Macedonia was repulsed in a battle, which is said to have been more bloody than any during the war with Turkey. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that Bulgaria is now making frantic appeals to Russia to intervene at Athens and Belgrade. She undertakes to desist from hostile movements for twenty-four hours, but fears that a longer suspension of hostilities is impossible owing to the excitement of the troops. What she has to fear in truth, however, is that, if hostilities are continued for any substantial period, Greece and Servia will be in possession of everything when the time for arbitration arrives. In the meanwhile the Powers do not seem to be making any strong move. We are told that they are urging all three countries "not to allow themselves to be dragged into war but to open the way to arbitration." In the present condition of affairs however it is doubtful whether either Servia or Greece, the latter especially, is prepared to listen to well-meant advice of this kind, and it will require something more impressive than mere diplomatic representations, if the three belligerents are to be persuaded to keep the peace.

DUTCH DREADNOUGHTS.

Since the Dutch Royal Commission of Inquiry into the defences of the Dutch Indies suggests thirty-five years as the period for the completion of the ambitious naval scheme, which it has propounded, there is no need to take such immediate alarm, as there might be if the proposals were to be carried out within a reasonable time. It is proposed to build nine Dreadnoughts, five of which are to be constantly stationed in the East Indies, supported by a large number of torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines. Three forts are to be constructed with subsidiary bases and huge stores of provisions and fuel are to be accumulated. Presumably, however, it is the latter part of the scheme that is to be spread over such a very lengthy period, for if Holland proposes to take thirty-five years to complete nine Dreadnoughts, they will most of them, by the end of that period, be somewhat more obsolete than her present collection of coast-defence battleships. The valuable Dutch colonies in the East have so long been left in a more or less unprotected condition that it is difficult to know why the Netherlands Government has taken this sudden alarm and from what particular quarter the danger is feared. But it will be remembered that there was a report sometime ago that the Netherlands Government was entering into a sort of understanding with the United States for the establishment of a joint force in the Far Eastern waters which would be strong enough to defy any other combination. Certainly these five Dutch Dreadnoughts, if they are to be built within a reasonable period and reinforced by American ships, will create a new naval situation in the Far East, and add to Great Britain's responsibilities. For, although these Dutch precautions are probably being taken to guard against any future possible attack by China or Japan, Britain cannot afford to see any other power or combination of powers in a position of dominance in Asian waters.

THE OUDH EXECUTIONS.

In spite of the attempts of certain journals to belittle the effect produced on public opinion by the recent questions in Parliament on the Oudh Zemindars' case, two points have been brought prominently forward. These are, (1) Should there be an appeal against an order of acquittal by a court of sessions; and (2) Should the Local Government be allowed, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, to withhold a petition of mercy to the Government of India from a prisoner under sentence of death? In this particular case, it should be borne in mind that Sir John Hewett, as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, himself directed an appeal to be filed against the order of acquittal, and subsequently, after the accused Zemindars had been condemned to death by the Judicial Cimmissioners, withheld their petition for mercy to the Supreme Government, acting in accordance, it is stated, with the provision of what is now known as "the forty-eight hours rule." After the notorious case of Uday Patni in Eastern Bengal, over which Sir Bampfylde Fuller nearly came to grief for a similar reason, the Government of India passed the remarkable order that no petition for mercy should be forwarded unless it could reach the Viceroy at least a clear forty-eight hours before the date fixed for the execution. Now, this forty-eight hours' rule can hardly work successfully in practice. A prisoner under sentence of death has, first, to send his petition for mercy to the Local Government with certified copies of the judgments against him. The Local Government, on receipt of the petition, calls for the record. When the record reaches the Government, it proceeds to pass orders on the case and a reply is sent to the prisoner. If the Local Government refuses to entertain the petition, the final petition to the Government of India has to be got ready and copies of all judgments and the Local Government's order have to be sent through that Government. Those who know something of the slow process of the law and of official departments in India will readily admit that, in a case of the kind of the Oudh Zemindars, the chances of a reprieve are extremely poor, for the prisoner indeed has literally to race against time.

Thus the provision of an appeal for mercy is in many cases rendered nugatory by the operation of a rule which certainly needs to be abolished. The rule itself is an example of the genius of the bureaucracy for defeating attempts to relax the rigidity of red-tape. It was created to obviate the possibility of a recurrence of such a scandal as the case of Uday Patni, who was executed while a reprieve was actually on its way. To have done this by merely putting a new obstacle in the way of a reprieve reaching the Viceroy is an example of the deplorable lengths to which a bureaucrat, like the late Sir Herbert Risley, will go in his efforts to defeat the aims of a Secretary of State, whose object is to liberalise and humanise the administration.

THE PILGRIM PROBLEM.

A problem which confronts the Police authorities of the City of Bombay every year is once more to the fore in the influx of almost destitute pilgrims who arrive at this port from all parts of Asia to make the journey to Mecca. These hajis come from remote parts and their inability to make themselves understood, their extreme poverty and the diseases which they often carry with them, makes their presence to any great extent in a large city a serious economic question. It will be remembered that until recently two steamship companies made a speciality of conveying pilgrims to the Haj, but boats were not always available, and the pilgrims arrived in Bombay in such numbers that accommodation could not be found for them in the Mozaffar Khanas. The state of affairs came under the notice of the Local Government about two years ago, and it was decided that Karachi should be made a port of departure for the Haj. To this proposal, however, the pilgrims only responded half heartedly and the innovation does not appear to have relieved Bombay of any of its congestion. Another retrogressive factor was the withdrawal from the pilgrim trade about two years ago of the Shah Line of steamers. This left the Bombay-Persia Steam Navigation Company with a monopoly of the trade, and this year, as is well-known, the Government of Bombay approached the new agents of this line with a suggestion that under certain conditions they should have a five years' contract of the pilgrim traffic. The conditions, it will be remembered, contained clauses requiring the issue of return tickets and a stipulation that ships should sail within seven days of the advertised dates or within ten days, if good cause for delay could be shown. On May 23rd the Government of India made suggestions by which they advised the formation of local Haj Committees and the raising of subscriptions amongst leading Mahomedans to alleviate distress amongst indigent pilgrims. They quoted a case in which, in the previous year, the Government had to make a grant of Rs. 17,000 for the repatriation of 500 indigent Indian pilgrims and pointed out that the matter, having come to the notice of the Secretary of State for India, that minister had come to the conclusion that a compulsory issue of return tickets was essential. Now the pilgrim season is once again commencing without any definite decision having been made in the matter and there are about 800 pilgrims in Bombay all anxious to reach Mecca before the month of Ramzan, while this total is being increased by the arrival of about sixty or seventy others daily. The problem of obviating congestion and distress at this end of the journey has again been raised by the delay in sailing of the s. s. Islamia of the Bombay-Persia Line, which is sixteen days behind her advertised date. In consequence, 600 pilgrims who have booked their passages by this boat are still crowding the accommodation in Bombay and are clamouring for redress. No doubt the steamship company are not entirely to blame in this instance, but a monopoly generally tends to a laxity in the fulfilment of engagements which competition would do away with. It is a matter for regret that the scheme for the formation of a disinterested company to carry pilgrims, at a rate which would only cover working expenses, cannot be realised through inability to raise the initial capital necessary for the purchase of a fleet of steamers.

DAY BY DAY.

For the first time in the annals of Ganeshkind, the Staff gave a Ball at Government House last night, which was attended by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. There were about two hundred guests present.

The All India Medical Mission with Dr. Hansari, Director, and nine other members are due to arrive by the Rubattino S. S. Sicilia which has sent a wireless message stating that she will try to arrive at 11 a.m. to-day. It is, however, thought desirable that the Members of the Mission should land at about 4 p.m. as a very large number of people are anxious to give them an ovation worthy of Bombay. The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy has wired to Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade" and the "Hamdad," who has come to receive the Mission, that "the Viceroy would be glad if you would on his behalf extend to the Mission a cordial welcome on their return to India."

The Municipality of Bombay are contemplating the purchase of a motor vacuum street cleaner of a type which has been used with success in the streets in Great Britain. It is claimed for the machine that it supplants the labour of twelve men, removes dust as soon as it is formed and prevents the formation of mud. The main component parts of this "Admirable Crichton" of vacuum cleaners are a large and rapidly revolving brush made up of twenty distinct small brushes, and a receptacle for holding the refuse collected. It is claimed that in one hour of service the machine can sweep approximately 24,000 square yards and this without causing any dust or without damaging the road surface. We believe the Municipality will make the experiment of trying the model cleaner. We have no fear of its damaging the sufaces of the Bombay roads. On the other hand we trust that the surfaces will not damage the machine.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod, were yesterday adjourned sine die after six days' sitting. There were twelve cases on the list, two of which, viz., one against Shaikh Dawood Shaikh Mohidin (30) for attempting to murder Captain Betts, of St. George's Hospital, and the other against Essa Cassam alias Monkey (30) for a similar offence, were postponed till the next Sessions. Among the disposed of cases there were two of murder; Shamji Inderji was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife and Essa Cassam was sentenced to transportation for murdering a relative of his. Memmoo Jaffer was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempting to murder his brother. Williams was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for cheating the Guzarat Bank and Rajoo Tar Mahomed was awarded the same punishment for forging a cheque for Rs. 100 in his master's name. John Amersingh, a Christian was sentenced to one day's imprisonment for kidnapping a minor, while Patoh Mahomed Babulla, a Mahomedan, received eighteen months' imprisonment for a similar offence. Ganpat Sitaram and Tukaram Rama, two old offenders, were sentenced to seven years' and five years' imprisonment respectively for theft; while Mukund Ramji, another old offender, was sent to jail for four years for house trespass. Some amusement was caused in Court yesterday when Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Nana Ohai Kasimi, a common juror, was found to be deaf while being sworn and was replaced by another juror. His Lordship ordered his name to be removed from the next year's list of jurors.

Mr. Henry W. Wolf, one the foremost authorities on co-operative credit of the present day writes in the "Economist" that, "By the light of the astonishingly brilliant success of co-operative credit in India, even among backward aboriginal tribes, contrasted with the failure of non-co-operation in Egypt, one may be truly thankful that the half-formed intention of the Indian Government, indulged in a few years ago, to transplant the Egyptian method into India was not carried out."

Complete rules and regulations of the Khuddam Kaaba Association formed for the purpose of perpetuating in Moslem hands the possession of Mecca and Medina have just been published. Among the nine signatories are the editor of the "Comrade," two members of the English Bar, and graduates of Inidan Universities.

The last Bengal Administration Report contains the following:—"The "Hitabadi," as in the previous year, was the most widely read paper, either English or vernacular, and had a circulation of 30,000 copies. Next came the "Sulabh Samachar" with a circulation of 25,000, the "Basumati" with 20,000, the "Statesman" with 18,000 and the "Englishman" and "Bengalee" with 15,000 each. The largest circulation enjoyed by any paper in Eastern Bengal was that of the "Biswarbarta," a paper started during the year, with a circulation of 12,000 copies, of which 11,000 were taken by Government." The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is very angry at having been excluded from this list and questions the accuracy of the official statistician's figures, characterising them as "a fairy tale"!

The following are the official figures of the rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m. yesterday morning as registered on the rain gauge at Colaba Observatory:—

For 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 3, 0.51 in.

Total since June 1, 26.36 in.

Excess over average from June 1, 5.24 in.

Yesterday was for the most part of the day fine, but, in the morning one or two sharp showers fell. There was, however, no sign of heavy rain in the sky. The all India weather forecast predicts some extension northwards of the rains in the Peninsula.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there were four attacks of plague in Bombay and three deaths out of a total mortality of 72. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 97 and that for the year before 75. The attacks of plague were reported one each from Chukla, Market, Dhobi Talao and Sion. There were no cases of small-pox nor of cholera. Out of 1,353 rats caught fifteen were found to be plague inflected.

The total mortality during the week ending 28th June in Bombay City was 471 as compared with 834 of the corresponding week of last year. Of this total fevers accounted for 48 deaths, diarrhoea and dysentry for 47, phthisis for 31, debility and old age for 51, plague for 33, smallpox for 2. Deaths under 1 year were 132 and from 1 to 5 years 53. The total number of births recorded during the week were 319. The annual rate of mortality for 1,000 of the population (according to the census of 1911) comes to 25.00 as against 44.27 of the corresponding week of last year.

BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 3.

The following is a copy of a letter dated 21st June 1913 from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E.:—

In the public communique that I have issued I have already expressed my gratitude to all and my warm appreciation of the generous and wholehearted manner in which India has celebrated my providential escape and recovery, but I desire now more particularly to convey my most sincere thanks to all those who have laboured, as indeed they must have done, to organize and carry out so striking a manifestation as there was in the towns and villages of Bombay. I would therefore ask you to be so good as to communicate my sentiments in as personal and cordial a manner as possible to all the principal personages who were concerned in these local festivities, and to instruct District Officers to do the same in case of all persons within the limits of their respective charges who took an active part.

I know that vast amount of trouble has been taken in the matter and taken most willingly and cheerfully notwithstanding the unfavourable condition at this season of the year and I am deeply sensible of the genuine loyalty and thankfulness that prompted this.

BANK MANAGER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, July 3.

An attempt was made recently to swindle two local banks, the Allahabad Bank and the Bank of Upper India. Mr. Deokinand, manager of Ahmedabad Kathiawad Bank, Lucknow, is alleged to have written a letter and signed it as Brijbarsi Lal to the city branch of the Bank of Upper India enclosing a cheque for Rs. 2,000 on the Kathiawad Bank. The cheque was signed by Fazuluddin. The Upper India Bank duly presented the cheque to the Kathiawad Bank, but it was returned unpaid as the bank had closed for the day. The full amount was drawn against it by the supposed Brijbarsi Lal by a cheque on the Upper India Bank through the Allahabad Bank, where Deokinand had opened an account. The suspicion of the Sub-Agent of the Bank of Upper-India, where the cheque had been first presented, was aroused since payment could not be obtained from the Kathiawad Bank and on enquiry Fazaluddin said he had never passed such a chepue. The Police took up the enquiry and when the case was complete Deokandnand delieved himself up and was let out on bail. He is charged under Sec. 420, 467, 471 and 474 I. P. C.

DEATH OF LIEUT COLONEL ASHWORTH, R.E.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 3.

News has been received of the death of Lieut.-Colonel Ashworth, R.E., Government Inspector of Railways at Coonoor, of peritonitis.

BULGAR REVERSE.

DRIVEN FROM STRATEGIC POSITION.

PROTESTS TO POWERS.

SERVIAN VICTORY.

BULGAR CASUALTIES 6,000.

RUMANIA'S GAME.

The chief item in Thursday's war news is the crushing defeat sustained by Bulgaria at the hands of the Servians, who drove her from a position which is described as the key to Macedonia.

The Servians at first encountered defeat but gained a decisive victory on Tuesday evening. The fighting is said to have been more bloody than at any period of the war with Turkey.

Four thousand Bulgarians are said to have surrendered to the Servians and 1,400 were taken prisoners by the Greeks. Bulgarian losses on the first day are estimated at 6,000.

All the three contending States have despatched protests to the Great Powers setting forth their respective claims. Bulgaria has appealed to Russia for protection. This is the only redeeming feature in the present situation.

Rumania is still playing a cautious game. She is expected to mobilise if the situation does not improve.

SERVIANS JUBILANT.

BULGARS LOSE KEY TO MACEDONIA.

LONDON, July 3.

The Servians are jubilant ever their defeat of the Bulgarians. They declare that the latter, supported by 250 guns, forced their way to the plateau of Ovoepolye, which is the key of Macedonia.

The Servians were at first driven back, but gained the upper hand on Tuesday evening, after fighting which is believed to have been more bloody than any during the war with Turkey. They drove the Bulgarians to the Rivers Zletovo and Bregalnitza.

Fighting continues.

According to telegrams from Belgrade four thousand Bulgarians surrendered.

It is admitted that the Servian casualties numbered two thousand.

BELGRADE, July 2.

The War Office is appealing for the services of nurses.

DETAILS OF FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

It is reported that the Bulgarian losses in the first day's fighting numbered six thousand. The Servians pursued the Bulgarians towards Kochana.

At Ishtip there were bayonet charges in which the Sixth and Eleventh Regiments distinguished themselves.

At Chumadia the division with the Crown Prince captured ten field guns and further captured a whole company of infantry.

Altogether over thousand Bulgarian prisoners were taken, including thirty officers.

A PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

The prisoners declare that a Proclamati of King Ferdinand has been read declaring war on Servia and Greece.

SERVIANS CAPTURE 29 GUNS.

BELGRADE, July 3.

The Servians on Tuesday captured altogether 29 out of 70 guns belonging to the Rilo division, together with quantities of equipment and rifles.

BULGARIANS DISLODGED BY SERVIANS.

According to the latest reports, the Bulgarians have now been entirely cleared out of the territory from which they ousted the Servians.

The latter drove 24 Bulgarian battalions headlong across the River Zletvo.

The cavalry charges were most effective.

HEAVY BULGARIAN CASUALTIES.

It is estimated that the Bulgarian casualties were 800 killed and 1,800 wounded.

CASUALTIES AT SALONIKA.

A telegram from Salonika says that the casualties during the disarming of the Bulgarians on Monday were 16 Greeks and 64 Bulgarians killed, and 15 Greeks and 20 Bulgarians wounded, while 1,301 prisoners were taken. The Bulgarians occupied twelve buildings, including a mosque, and defended themselves with rifles and bombs.

GREEK KING GOES TO THE FRONT.

SALONIKA, July 2.

King Constantine proceeded to the front this morning in order to take the offensive.

The sound of guns, probably at a distance of thirty kilometres, have been heard round Salonika.

BULGARIA APPEALS TO RUSSIA.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that Bulgaria yesterday urgently appealed to Russia to intervene at Athens and Belgrade. Bulgaria undertakes to desist from hostile movements for 24 hours, but fears that a longer suspension of hostilities is impossible owing to the excitement of the troops.

BELLIGERENTS' NOTES TO THE POWERS.

Greece has sent a Note to the Powers accusing the Bulgarians of attacking her for the purpose of securing possession of territories in dispute pending a settlement of differences at Petersburg. The Note says Greece cannot allow this game to continue. The Greek troops will advance until the Bulgarians have evacuated the territory seized.

Bulgaria and Servia have likewise addressed to the Powers protests from their respective standpoints.

The Powers are strongly urging all three countries not to allow themselves to be dragged into war but to open the way to arbitration.

RUMANIA WAITING.

BUKHAREST, July 2.

It is expected that Rumania will mobilize to-morrow, unless better news is received to-night.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

POWERS AND RATIFICATION OF 1912 CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, July 3.

The majority of the Powers represented at the Opium Conference are disposed to ratify the Convention of 1912. The German Minister, on behalf of Germany, America and Russia, has proposed that the Dutch Government be asked to approach the Powers not adhering to the Convention, with a view to inducing them to associate themselves with the Convention.

No decision has yet been reached.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST YUAN.

FIFTY-FIVE EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, July 2.

The "North China Daily News" publishes from Wuchang disclosures of a conspiracy against Yuanshikai, its object being to overthrow the local Governments. Fifty-five conspirators have been executed.

MRS. PANKHURST.

GRADUATES' PETITION TO THE KING FOR PARDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 3.

London graduates of the Suffrage Union have petitioned the King to pardon Mrs. Pankhurst.

KING OF ITALY AT KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Kiel on their way to Stockholm. They were warmly welcomed by the Emperor and the Empress.

ALLEXANDRA DAY.

INCREASE IN RECEIPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Alexandra Day realised £18,391 this year, compared with £18,326 last year.

CRYSTAL PALACE FUND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

The London City Corporation has voted £20,000 to the Crystal Palace fund.

DUTCH DREADNOUGHTS.

NINE TO BE BUILT.

FIVE FOR THE EAST INDIES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 3.

The Report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the defences of the Dutch Indies makes the following proposals.

The establishment of a navy the cost of which is to be defrayed equally by the Netherlands and the Indies, including nine Dreadnoughts, five of which are to be constantly stationed in the East Indies, supported by a large number of torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

The establishment of a principal base at Tanjong Priok and the construction of three forts there, with subsidiary bases at other points in the Archipelago.

The accumulation of huge stores of provisions and fuel. It is proposed that liquid fuel be used.

The Report suggests thirty-five years as the period for completion of the scheme, the annual cost being 45½ million florins.

CANADA AND THE THREE DREADNOUGHTS.

SIR E. WALKER'S VIEW.

Sir Edmund Walkers, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking as the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute at lunch at De Keyser' Hotel, in mail week, upon Canada's affairs, said that he was not so proud of being a Canadian that as he was five or six weeks ago. The Canadian Senate had made it impossible for Mr. Borden's Government to carry out the intention of providing the money necessary to build three Dreadnoughts to add o the Imperial Fleet. They hoped by that to become very quickly an important factor in Imperial defence, and he still believed that Mr. Borden would, as he himself had announced, pay for constructiing those Dreadnoughts, which happened to be ordered at first by the Imperial Government. Still, being an ardent Imperialist, and feeling strongly on this point, he did not intendto minimise for one momen the difference between doing a thing when it ought to be done and no doing it when it ought to be-done. In his own mind this was the moment when it should have been done.

Agreat many Canadian, said Sir Edmund, had the idea that Mr. Borden intended to make a present of these Dreadnoughts to the British Government, and if the present were not accompanied by representation, it would be-crime and regard as a backword step. That was what the Liberals tried hard to make the people of Canada believe was Mr. Borden's idea. Many of them felt that that was not a fair statement. The feeling is that if Canada were to begin tomorrow her duty in connection with Imperial defence it would be a large and slow job before they could pretend that they had accomplished it in a full measure. They would have to build naval colleges and forts and establish coast defences and many other things which would take a long time, besides educating the people to provide the money. They knew that at the present time the British Government was not prepared to accord Canada a share in Imperial government, so far as defence and foreign relationships were concerned, but they felt that when the time came and they had contributed their full share to defence they would be consulted about Imperial and foreign affairs.

TERRITORIALS' BEST YEAR.

INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT. IN RECRUITS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 3.

Colonel Seeley, speaking at Hounslow yesterday, said that this was so far the best recruiting year the Territorials had experienced. There was an increase of 20 per cent. compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912.

On Tuesday, at about 9 A.M. when the 25 Up trains was waiting at the platform of the Dacca station a pointsman was pushed down by a pilot engine. The man received a wound on his head and fell senseless. He was removed to the Railway Hospital but as there is no arrangement for treatment of such cases, he was removed to the Mitford Hospital. He is improving now.

UNIVERSITY AND POLITICS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ACTION.

MR. RASUL THREATENS AN ACTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At Saturday's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University the letter of the Government of India refusing sanction to the appointment of three University lecturers on the ground of their having recently taken part in political movements will be considered.

Notices have been given of a number or resolutions questioning the authority of the Government of India on this point by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Sir Gurudas Banerjee. In the meantime two of the lecturers have addressed letters to the Registrar of the University on the effect of the action of the Government of India which will also be placed at that meeting.

Mr. Rasul in his letter observes that the remarks of the Government of India regarding him are uncalled-for and unfounded and that the action taken by the Governor-General in Council is a nullity in law. Mr. Rasul thus concludes his letter: "In case the University should prefer to give effect to the illegal order of the Governor-General in Council in respect of my appointment as a University lecturer, I reserve to myself the right to take such legal steps against the Governor-General in Council and the University and such other bodies or persons as I may be advised in that behalf."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 3½ PER CENT. LOAN.

A "Gazette of India, Extraordinary" published to-day, states that the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner:—

Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form of the notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the three-and-a-half per cent. loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon, standard time, of Friday, the 18th July. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or multiples of that sum. Each tender must be addressed to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the three-and-a-half per cent. loan." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.

The eaves of the roof of a house belonging to Lalji Dongersey and situated at Duncan Road gave way on Wednesday night and fell on four Mohemadans who were standing under it. Three of them received slight injuries.

A BOGUS LETTER.

THREAT TO MURDER COLLECTOR.

NASIK CONSPIRACY RECALLED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

One Govind Narayen Sate, a resident of Poona, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Faweett, Sessions Judge, and two assessors with having criminally intimidated Mr. Maconochie, the Collector of Nasik, by sending him a letter which purported to be signed by Mr. Kumtekar, the then chief officer of the city municipality and one Mundager, an Octori Inspector.

Mr. J. P. De Souza appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Virkar for the defence.

The facts as stated by Mr. De Souza were as follows. On the 21st December 1910, exactly a year after the murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik, Mr. Maconochie, his successor received a letter in which he was threatened with murder if justice were not meted out to the people. The letter was signed "Mundager." It also contained an imitation of the signature of Mr. Kumtekar. The letter was sent to the Collector of Poona for enquiry, and, finally, made over to the Criminal Investigation Department. Inquiries were made at the office of the City Municipality, where it was ascertained that neither Mr. Kumterkar, nor Mr. Mundager, who was the Octori Superintendent, had anything to do with the letter. The accused had previously been an employee of the Municipality under Mr. Mundager. He was transferred to some other place, and not liking the transfer went on leave, and subsequently absented himself without leave and applied that he may be retained in his former place. This was refused, since then it appears that there was ill feeling on the part of the accused towards Mr. Kumtakar and Mr. Mundager. A constable in plain clothes was deputed to try and get a specimen of the handwriting of the accused. This man, on the pretext that he was a stranger to Poona, went and remained for some days with the accused, and got him to write for him a letter to some one whom he gave out was his brother. This letter, the addressed envelope, and a slip containing his own address, all in the accused's handwriting were sent to the handwriting expert. The C. I. D. sub-Inspector, Mr. Bassapa, was examined as to the various phases of the investigation. Mr. Kumtakar and the constable who managed to obtain specimens of the handwriting of the accused were also examined. Mr. Hardless, for whose evidence the case was held over for over a year, was not present.

Mr. J. P. De Souza asked that his deposition in the committing magistrate's court be admitted.

The Sessions Judge allowed the evidence in the absence of the witness.

Mr. Hardless deposed that without being acquainted with the language in which any particular document was written, he could by comparison and by various tests positively say whether a script was in the handwriting of any particular person or not. In the present case it was the opinion of Mr. Hardless that the letter sent to Mr. Maconochie was in the same hand as the writing which was admitted by the accused to be his.

One witness was examined for the defence to show that the incriminatory letter was not in the handwriting of the accused.

The case was adjourned for arguments.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hony. Secy. begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above school:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 75,771-8-1:—

The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia C.I.E., Rs. 50; Ratan Tata Esq., Rs. 50; Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Rs. 30; Messrs. The Standard Oil Co. (of New York), Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Ltd., Messrs. Bunu and Reif, Messrs. Volkart Bros., Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha Kt., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. Ernest Aug. Goll, Esq., A. Turner Laing Esq., Messrs. Wold and Co., a Parsee Well Wisher, Messrs. Ralli Bros., and Messrs. Kahn and Kahn Rs. 25 each; H. E. E. P. Rs. 20; A. E. Davies Esq., A. H. Troom Esq., Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Messrs. Steffens and Nolle Ltd., Messrs. Bruel and Co., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., J. C. G. Bowen Esq., the Hon. Sir Rihcard A. Lamb K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., P. N. M., and Messrs. M. G. and Co. Rs. 15 each; Geo. J. Cassie Esq., E. W., P. E. P., R. W. L. D., L. C., E. F. Allum Esq., Jamshedjee Ardesir Wadia Esq., H. T. G., Messrs The Yokohama Bank, L. B., R. H. Patuck Esq., Mulraj Khatau Esq., Dady L. Bottleboy, Esq., W. W. P., F. R. W., H. R. Dunk Esq., Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., A. J. Billimoria Esq., Bapooji S. Patel Esq., Sir Jagmohandass Varjivandas Kt., R.W.H., R. H. B., R. E. A. E., Messrs. E. S. P. and Co., H. D. A., E. L. Sale Esq., I.C.S., E. P. Rowden Esq., the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani C.I.E., James W. Mackison Esq., A. M. Tod Esq., O. M., A Parsi, Messrs. Hajibhoy Laljee and Co., Messrs. P. and Co. Ltd., Messrs. Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co. Ltd., Messrs. The United States Steel Products Co., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. Rs. 10 each; Rao Bahadur Lakhamsi Napoo, Rs. 6; Sums of and under Rs. 5; Rs. 255; total Rs. 77,037-8-1.

BARISAL TRIAL.

TRUNK FULL OF AMMUNITION AND ORNAMENTS.

GUN THEFT BY DACOITS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 3.

At the resumed hearing of the conspiracy case to-day, Ujjatali chowkidar of Kushangal, deposed:—I know of the gun theft from Janaki Pal's house. Janaki was assaulted by the dacoits. I watched Fega Roy's movements under the orders of the Sub-Inspector. Shortly before the Birangal dacoity I saw ten or twelve young Hindus at Fega Roy's house.

Durgacharan Das of Angaria, another witness, identified Rajani.

Lal Behari Das, Deputy Magistrate, was next examined by Mr. Gupta. Witness said I know Mr. Jaminimohan Das. On receipt of certain information Annada Babu and myself went to Jamini Babu's house at 9—30 p.m. We saw Jamni Babu in a room upstairs. He said that his son Girindra alias Makhan had told him that a trunk which was shown to us contained ammunition and ornaments. Jamini Babu asked me to fetch the District Magistrate. Jamini Babu told us everything that had happened until we arrived. I went to Mr. Birley when he had retired for the night under his instructions. I took four constables from the Thana to guard the man Madan. Bhowmick was arrested at Jamini Babu's house. I went to Jamini Babu's house next morning. Mr. Maclure, Mr. Goldie and Sub-Inspector Biswas came soon after. Grindra made a statement to Mr. Cowan. I acted as the interpreter.

Rash Behari Mallick, sub-inspector in charge of Barisal Kotwali, was next examined.

BANKING HALF YEAR.

BANK OF BENGAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At their meeting this morning the directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend and bonus to the shareholders for the half year ended June 30, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. Profits available including Rs. 2,27,214 brought forward from previous half year amounted approximately to Rs. 22,69,649 which was disposed of as follows:—

Dividend and bonus at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum Rs. 14,00,000 transferred to revenue fund Rs. 3 lakhs, transferred to gratuity and pension fund Rs. 50,000 and carried to next half year Rs. 5,19,649.

SIMLA Y. M. C. A.

LADY HARDINGE OPENS BAZAAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 3.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge opened a bazaar this morning in aid of the Y. M. C. A. at the Masonic Hall, Simla.

MOULNAIS' RECORD FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The aviator Moulnais on landing at Versailles yesterday had a great reception. He has completed a record flight of three thousand miles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 3.

Brigadier General Leader, Commanding Sialkot Brigade, is granted two months leave from 1st July.

Lieutenant G. Preedy, R.G.A., Singapore, has been placed under orders for a tour of duty in India.

Lieutenant R.D. Bennett, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major G.W.D.B. Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Platt, 17th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Denbighshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Lieutenant Preston, Middlesex Regiment, is appointed Adjutant 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteers.

Captain Morgan, 24th Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Lieut. Leslie, No. 4 Mountain Battery, is appointed to the 24th Battery, Indian Mountain Artillery at Hongkong.

Major Money Shewan, R.E., has been permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

NEW DELHI.

LAY-OUT OF CAPITAL.

THE BEST SITE.

TOWN-PLANNERS' REPORTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 3.

The Government of India have issued all the reports of the Delhi town-planning experts. These include, (1) the final report on the planning of the new Imperial capital; (2) a sanitary report on the north and southern sites; (3) a special report on the possibility of building the Imperial capital on the north site and, (4) the report on the choice of the site for the new Imperial capital.

On 1st May, 1913, the Governor-General in Council addressed the following despatch to the Secretary of States for India:—

My Lord Marquess,

With reference to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 11, dated April 24, 1913, we have the honour to forward for your information the final report of the Delhi Town Planning Committee on the town planning of the new Imperial capital. We have considered the report and desire to say that we accept its conclusions, generally, as a useful guide in our further operations. There are however many details which will require very careful examination before execution and we feel that we must exercise our discretion in dealing with them. It may be necessary to defer the carrying out of some of the projects and to modify others in accordance with the future necessities as they arise.

THE FINAL REPORT.

MAIN FEATURES.

The final report which forms the enclosure to the despatch is dated 20th March and signed by Captain Swinton, and Messrs Brodie and Lutyens is as follows:—

In dealing with the planning of the new capital the Committee have kept in view certain general principles governing the town planning in all countries and climates, though they must vary with the motive of the city. First and foremost among these the Committee have put the need of foresight. There must be a readiness to meet every requirement of the future whatever eventualities the days may have in stone. The new city must have at its hands the inherent powers to command health, and a wealth of air spaces, and room for expansion which no lapse of time can deplete. A well planned city should stand complete at its birth and yet have the power of receiving additions without losing its character.

BEAUTY WITH COMFORT.

There must be beauty, combined with comfort. There must be convenience of arrangement as well as of communication. The main traffic routes must be parkways capable of extension, both in width and breadth. Communications, both internal and external, should be above reproach. Where possible there should be a presentation of natural beauties, hill, wood, and water and of monuments of antiquity and of the architectural splendours of modern times. Space is needed for recreation for all classes. The result must be self-contained, yet possessing a latent elasticity for extension. The perfected whole should be obtainable with due regard to economy. To all this must be added the special principles governing the town planning of a particular site.

The attention to be paid to physical conditions chiefly centres on making the new city one suited for a seven months' residence in a climate which varies during that period from a maximum shade temperature of 105 degrees Fahrenheit to a minimum winter shade temperature often approaching the freezing point. Health in a land with a bad malarial record and violent variations in climate, rainfall and river flood levels, has to be most specially safe-guarded. The local drawbacks of dust, glare, and barrenness have to be combated and the provision of irrigation, without which no grass or trees can grow successfully in Delhi, must be arranged. The Committee now propose to show how their lay out on the south site is governed by these principles.

THE LAY-OUT.

After a brief sketch of the south side the Committee describes the lay-out of the new city:

(a). The central points of interest in the lay-out which gives the motive of the whole is Government House, the Council Chamber and the large blocks of Secretariats in which the Members of the Governor-General's Council administer the great Departments of Government. This is the keystone of the rule over the Empire of India. This is the place of Government in its highest expression. This is the seat of the Governor-General in India and his Council. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina Hill, near the centre of the new city. This will be the centre of its life. So placed, it commands views of the new city on every side and is viewed by all the inhabitants thereof. There is a wide out-look over its demesne, Ridge, river and plain, the Delhi of to-day and the Delhi of the past. Advantage is taken of the height of this hill and it is linked with the high ground behind so as to appear a spur of the Ridge itself. Behind the hill a raised platform or

(*Continued on page 6.*)

NEW DELHI.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

forum would be built. This will be flanked by the large blocks of Secretariat buildings and terminated at its western end by the mass of Government House and the Council Chamber with its wide flight of steps, portico and dome. Thus the imagination is led from the machinery to the prime-moving power itself. The form will be approached by inclined ways with easy gradients on both its north and south sides. The main access to it is from the east. The axis of the main avenue centres on the north west gate of Indrapat, nearly due east of Government House.

(b) Looking from the eastern end of the forum where the broad avenue enters the Government centre and where the great stairways are set, the view is towards the east. The height and mass of the Secretariats with the dominating influence of Government House and the Council Chamber, behind them to the west look towards Indrapat, the seat of the oldest of all the Delhis. It was on this, too, that Shah Jehan faced the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the Delhi gate of Shah Jehanabad. Right and left the roadways go and weld into one, the Empire of to-day with the empires of the past and unite Government with the business and lives of its people.

PARKS AND AVENUES.

(c) Behind Government House to the west would be its gardens and parts flanked by the general buildings belonging to the Vicoregal estate. Beyond these again on the Ridge itself would be a spacious amphitheatre to be made out of the quarry from which much of the stones for grounds and buildings may be cut. Above this and behind it will lie the reservoir and its tower which will be treated so as to break the sky line of the Ridge. To the east of the form and below it will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenue or park way which leads to Indrapat. This forecourt might be adorned by fountains and contain decorative features emblematic of the various provinces of the Indian Empire. Across this main axis and at right angles to it will run the avenue to the railway station. This will terminate in the railway station, the post office and the business quarters at its northern end, and in the Cathedral at its southern extremity. To the south-east will be the park area in which stand the ancient monuments of Safdar Jang's Makhbara and the Lodi tombs. This area can be developed gradually as the city expands and his need of public institutions of various nature. The axis running north-east from the Secretariat buildings to the railway station and towards the Juma Masjid will form the principal business approach to the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be grouped the administrative and municipal offices, the banks and shops and hotels. On this place the Post Office is placed in symmetrical relation to the railway station.

(d) The processional route will lead down from the railway station due south to the point where it is intersected by the main east—to west axis. Here round a place will be gathered the buildings of the Oriental Institute the Museum, the Library and the Imperial Record Office, which will form what may be termed a centre of intellectual interest. As an alternative a longer processional route can be used as the city developes which will lead out from the Delhi Gate of the Fort, past the Delhi Gate of the city, through the City Park, south along the area by the residences of the Indian chiefs and nobility. Before it reaches Indrapat it will be deflected to the Commemorative Column in the main parkway which goes west from Indrapat to the forum. The procession, past the villas of the chiefs with the views of the Jumna and Indrapat will combine to make this route one of peculiar interest.

ALLOCATIONS TO INDIAN CLERKS.

(e) To the southwest of the railway station will lie the houses of the local administration and the residences of the European clerks. Between Talkatora garden and Paharganj will be the area proposed for allocation to the Indian clerks, the Press and other Government establishments. Due south of the forum the residence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be placed. Round about the Viceregal estate and the forum lies the ground destined for the residence of the Members of Council, the Secretaries and other officials of the Government of India. To the south-west of Government House lies the Club in a position easily accessible from the two main roads to Cantonments and the avenue of the residential part of the city. To the south of the Club a low ridge divides the tract into two portions. That to the west is well adapted for a golf course, while the eastern side is designed for a race course, the Ridge itself offering unusual facilities for locating stands and seeing the races.

(f) The fire station with its tower will be built to balance the lofty observatory buildings of the Jantar Mantar in the position shown on the plan.

(g) The avenues range from 300 feet to 60 feet with the exception of the main avenue, east of the Secretariat buildings, where a parkway width of 440 feet has been allowed. The widths of the avenues depend on the varieties of tree selected. In all main avenues it is proposed to arrange for running water with fountains at intervals as features. The principal avenue in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis. Others form part of a system running from the amphitheatre to the railway station and the Commander-in-Chief's residence, and from both the latter to the Commemorative Column. These enclose the Imperial centre and are the outer main sinews of the frame. The Commemorative Column lies on the axis between Indrapat, and the Government House is the focal point of roads and avenues on the parkway. A ridge drive as shown on the plan will be laid out and its treatment suggested by the construction of an approach to the Baohi Bhattiara. Along the adjoining masonry embankment communication with the present city and Civil Lines will be by way of the avenue towards the Juma Masjid. Inside the City this bifurcates, one branch leading towards the King Edward Memorial, while the other goes north towards St. James Church and the Kashmere Gate. The present Civil Station and the new city will also be connected by broad roads running through the Sadr Bazar. Other communications appear on the plan. Communication with the Cantonment will be established by roads from the military settlement joining both the Ridge roads and the existing road from Delhi to Gurgaon.

(i) In laying out avenues and compounds it is essential that the design of the buildings and the actual lay out of entrances to compounds should be determined before trees are planted as lines of trees and buildings are dependent on one another for effect.

(j) Sufficient areas have been provided for parks in the following places:—

(a) the Viceregal Estate; (b) the parkway from Indrapat to the Secretaries, (c) the park round the Lodi tombs and Safdar Jang's Mausoleum; (d) The park area to the south of the Club containing the golf and race course; (e) Park between the new and he present city roughly 1,000 yards in width and (f) Afforested Ridge.

(k) The lay out has been designed within lines of deviation as to give the greatest possible freedom and provides for a city on a ten square mile basis, but the alignment of avenues and roads is equally suited to a restricted lay-out of the nature that was considered for the north site.

(l) A lake which can be obtained by river treatment is shown on the plan. The lay-out has been made independent of the water effect but the committee think its ultimate creation will enhance enormously the beauties and general amenities of the capital and it should and would become an integral portion of the design now submitted.

The despatch having set forth the general idea underlying the plan of the town the Committee discussed the sanitary and other requirements of the new Capital such as water supply and the irrigation storm water drainage sewage system and refuse destruction.

WATER SUPPLY.

As regards supply the best source of supply hitherto investigated is that from the river Jumna close above Delhi, and it is recommended that the domestic water supply for the new City should be obtained from this course. As the conditions connected with the supply of domestic water differ from those relating to water for irrigation purposes it has been found necessary to recommend pumping stations at separate stations. For the purpose of domestic supply it is recommended that the pumping station and intake works should be at the northern end of the Ridge above the village of Wazirabad. Upstream of this point for a number of miles there are no villages abutting directly on the river on either bank and those existing in the neighbourhood of the river do not contain many inhabitants. Pollution from this source therefore need not be feared if the population and their arrangements are subjected to inspection from time to time. It is understood that should any fear of pollution arise there would be no evacuation of such villages. With regard to the supply of water for irrigation purposes probably the best point for the establishment of the pumping station will be in the neighbourhood of and somewhat to the south of Indrapat but this mater is to some extent effected by the question as to whether a water effect is to be provided as in that event a pumping station on the edge of the lake would not be likely to fit in with the architectural scheme. A better site from this point of view would be the Baoli of Urga Sain to which a conduit from the river could be led. This arrangement would prove economical in rising main and pumping head. It may here be noted that the creation of a water effect by damming the river would mean a saving in static head of pumping and would also render it easier in practice to ensure a permanent flow in any such conduit as that above mentioned or in any locality close to a riverside pumping station. The water being impounded would display no tendency to wander away from the intake which might easily happen in the case of a riverbed as at present existing. Without any form of river treatment considerable labour and supervision would be necessary to ensure a continuous supply. The Committee also records that the available supply in the river Jumna is liable to fall to a very low figure. The possibility of having to increase this supply should therefore be considered. At present when the minimum seasonal supply in the river Jumna falls below a certain standard at Okhla, the Agra canal gets compensation water from the Ganges Canal of the Jani escape and the Hindan river cut. It is possible to carry this water direct from the Jani escape into the Jumna river. Compensating water could be provided by this method without detriment to the Agra canal. The cost would be about Rs. 75,000.

SCHEME OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Dealing with communications the Committee discuss the question of railways, roads and tramways and is of opinion that a complete scheme of railway arrangements designed to serve the whole of the Capital, both old and new should be an essential feature of the lay-out of the new city.

The new scheme is briefly this: At the present time the East India Railway station is the main station for Delhi. It is situated at the extreme north of the Town. The other stations are Rohilla Sarai, Kishangunge and Subzimundi situated on the outskirts of the town and Delhi Sadr on the west side of old Delhi. Broad gauge trains to and from Bombay have no access to Rohilla Sarai and Kishangunge. Trains to and from the East Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railway have no access to the important station of Delhi Sadr. The scheme as now drawn out provides for a new terminal station which will be situated in the centre of the area covered by old Delhi, its probable extensions, the new city and the Cantonment. Into this terminus it will be possible to run every passenger train which will arrive at Delhi whether on the broad gauge or metre gauge. By no other means except by such a terminal arrangement is it possible to give to Delhi as a whole the important advantage of a central station into which all trains will run and from which all trains will depart. The scheme also provides for a short diversion of the existing Agra-Delhi chord line. This will be necessary so as to enable the Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railways to run into the terminal station and it will be advisable and financially sound to make this diversion because it will serve the new Cantonment and the area within which old Delhi is to extend and give an access which they do not possess to trains from the west to all the stations now existing in Delhi. It has also another advantage in as much as it enables access to be given to a large joint interchange yard at Delhi for all the railways centering there. This is a necessity of which they have been pressing for many years which up to the present time it has not been found possible to meet owing to the difficulties of the numerous directions in which these railways approach Delhi. With regard to the actual site for the terminal station it has been placed in a very central position on the main avenue from Government House to the Jumna Masjid and will be a point where a number of important roads converge. At their junction round a large place will be located the principal shops, hotels and other important business establishments. In this connection the Committee are of opinion that the opportunity should not be missed of dealing with the area lying between the city walls and the suburbs of Sadr Bazar and Raharganj, in a comprehensive manner which will guarantee to the railway the land necessary for much improved accommodation in this neighbourhood. This will in the future be a very important area from both the railway and the municipal point of view and advantage should be taken of the changes to obtain much more efficient means of communication by road to and from the city across the line to those districts in which the natured expansion of the old city is most likely to take place, i.e. to the west and south of the Sadr Bazar. Two main roads not less in width than 100 feet should also be provided between the Civil Lines and the site of the city, one adjoining the city walls connecting at its north and with the Rajpur Road and the other on the western side of the railway between the Mithal bridge and the Pahargang suburb. The Committee have not suggested any tramway routes through the new city and they are of opinion that the conditions of traffic would not be likely to give a satisfactory return. It has to be borne in mind that in the summer months the resident population will be small and that in any case many of the residents will utilize their own means of conveyance. The Committee after dwelling on the needs of parks and open spaces, development of agriculture and improved and healthier river fronting from Wazirabad to a point below Indrapat, anticipate that fifty years hence the expansion of the new Capital in that direction may have become outflanked by the presence of numerous insanitary but expensive suburbs of the Paharganj type. The situation on the edge of the new Cantonments and at the base of the new city is one where such a development might reasonably be expected to take place as a most ordinary expression of evolution.

COMMITTEE'S THANKS.

In conclusion the despatch states that it would be ungenerous of the Committee to close this report without placing on record their appreciation for the services of those who have assisted them. For seldom has such recognition been more thoroughly deserved. The circumstances were exceptional, for the Committee came from overseas and were very dependent on men with Indian training and local experience. They regret they cannot acknowledge individually all the help which they have received not only from officials of every grade but from private persons for assistance, and useful criticism have come from many quarters from Europeans and Indians alike. But they must mention by name those who have worked with them for a whole year. Mr. De Montmorenco and Mr. Ward both brought to the task an intimate acquaintance with the varying problems which have to be tackled. Their service has been more helpful to Delhi and quite invaluable to the Committee. Captain Robert, Captain Sopwith and Mr. Parker have laboured day out to make the project a success. The Committee trust that the Government of India will realise how much they owe to the loyal work of all those gentlemen in the Committee.

MAL DE MER MACHINE.

AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

TELEPHONE THAT TALKS BACK.

There was a great deal of what Americans call human interest in an arrangement of moving rods and discs shown by Sir John Thorncroft one June 10, to the savants of the Royal Society at their conversazione in Burlington House. Men of unscientific vocabulary who happened to be present called it simply "the mal de mer machine," but Sir John officially described it as "a model to illustrate the effect of a compound cross sea on vessels of various rolling periods."

The surface of the sea was represented by the plate of glass rotked by ingenious mechanism, and the ships by rolling discs.

"I certainly believe that the time will come when rolling will be done away with on the best passenger boats," Sir John Thornycroft told a "Daily News" representative.

"Some years ago I experimented pretty successfully with movable ballast, and the idea has now been embodied in one or two of the most up-to-date liners. I hear that the captain of one of these vessels holds that the arrangement interferes with speed, but speed is not everything.

IS IT COMMERCIALLY WORTH WHILE?

"Then I see that an American scientist claims to have solved the problem by the use of the gyroscope. Scientifically there is no doubt that the thing can be done, but the question is, can it be done in such a way as to make it commercially worth while?"

Another fascinating piece of mechanism at the conversazione was Poulsen's telegraphon, shown by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson. The telegraphon is in effect a gramophone that can be used with the telephone.

Scores of professors last night talked into an ordinary telephone transmitter, and at the receiving end their words were recorded on a fine steel wire running rapidly between the poles of an electromagnet. Unlike a gramophone record, however, the wire showed, even under the microscope, absolutely no sign of having been used, for the vibrations were registered by a series of minute magnetic spots instead of by the scratch of a needle. When the process was reversed the professors were able to hear their own learned remarks repeated to them over the short telephone circuit that had been installed.

NASTURTIUM FREAKS.

From some standpoints the most astonishing thing on view was a family group of a score of nasturtium plants reared by the John Innes Horticultural Institution.

The father of the family was a tall, thin nasturtium with double yellow-striped blossoms and pure green foliage; the mother a short, bushy nasturtium with single red-brown blossoms and variegated foliage. This couple had as offspring a nasturtium entirely different from either, but indistinguishable at first glance from the common nasturtium to be found in almost any London back garden. Examination showed, however, that it possessed both sex organs, and could, therefore, be self-fertilised. The results of this self-fertilisation were truly amazing.

Not one of the offspring had any resemblance to its single parent, but the family embodied in every conceivable combination the characteristics of their grand-parents, running the gamut of colour, height, and shape within these limits. Out of a hundred or more varieties, obtained only a score were shown, but they served to illustrate in a remarkable way the profundity of the mysteries of heredity.

PETIT MILL STRIKE.

The strike in Petit Mills at Parel continued yesterday and the mills remained closed. The operators turned up in the morning at the Mill Gate and were asked to resume work, but they refused to do so and demanded their wages.

TRAINING MEN FOR TRADE.

TASK WORTHY OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. H. E. Morgan writes as follows in the "Daily Mail" of June 11:—

As one who believes that the future of this country depends on its continued success as a nation of shopkeepers, and that for success we must ultimately look to the personnel of the shop, I regret that your able correspondent "An Englishman" should have declared himself in Saturday's "Daily Mail" an enemy of the Business Diploma of Oxford.

Recognising the seductive brilliance of his reasoning and making every allowance for that vein of gracious sentiment which underlies it, I still feel that he has in this instance relinquished that spirit of fairness for which he has always been conspicuous and ranged himself on the side of those who, as they deliberately oppose a reasonable and useful development, are, in reality, the "enemies of Oxford."

THE PRESTIGE OF COMMERCE.

No reasonable business man wishes to disturb the cloistered realm of Oxford with the clicks of typewriters; no man in his senses supposes that a business diploma will produce ready-made men of business. The scheme for that diploma as discussed at Oxford recently shows that in practice it might be as sublimely useless as much else that emanates from that ancient university, but it could not fail to be of high value in increasing the prestige of commerce as a career for university graduates. It would, in effect, amount to a recognition on the part of Oxford authorities that a business career was as dignified, as honourable, and as productive an occupation as any of those other professions for which they at present train their men.

This is the situation. The British Empire offers no greater opportunity to its young men than a participation in its ever-increasing trades. The dominanec of the Empire depends on the dominance of the trades; the dominance of trade depends on the men who control it. In the face of these facts I ask: Are we attracting the pick of British youth into trade? And are the officials in charge of our great public schools and universities doing their duty in leading the thoughts of their students towards commerce as a future profession, or offering them any training sympathetic to commercial life?

Unfortunately, a simple negative is an insufficient answer to these questions. I do not wish to accuse the universities of deliberate hostility to business as a career for their graduates, or public schoolmasters of deliberately discouraging their boys from commercial life. But I do maintain emphatically that there exists in both these educational spheres a very regrettable indifference to the claims of the business career.

"THE ENCHANTMENT OF TO-DAY."

Two main arguments underlie "An Englishman's" article. In the first place he sees an incongruity in business as a feature of the curriculum of Oxford. He even scents a possible danger that the introduction of a business training would be damaging to the tradition and detrimental to the spirit of Oxford. "No longer is she to whisper from her towers the last enchantment of the Middle Ages." "The Queen of Romance is to examine in book-keeping." Only pausing to remind "An Englishman" that "the Queen of Romance" finds no difficulty in examining in mechanical engineering, may I point out that it would scarcely detract from her power of voicing the attractions of the Middle Ages if Oxford whispered a few of the enchantments of the present time? I do not wish to combat in any way "An Englishman's" contention that a university's principal function is the teaching of humane letters. On the contrary, I believe that the better the liberal education the business man has received the better business man he will be. But I do contend that the side of his education which is not of direct service to him should be of indirect service and planned with a view to his future life.

In resolutely refusing to recognise this fact, in their unreasoning fear that the simple acknowledgment of "*business*" as the "*end*" and not the *substance* of a university training would be an "affront" to the pious founders of the universities, "An Englishman" and his kind are doing a great disservice to their country. To say that Oxford and Combridge have resisted reforms which were to bring them into closer touch with modern requirements is the very opposite of the fact. Both those universities have accepted many outstanding reforms in recent times, and are constantly engaged in the task of revising their statutes. At the introduction of every new feature of economic, scientific, and technical training into the universities there have always arisen men of small minds who have seen therein the destruction of the traditions of ancient learning which goes to form the spirit of the place.

THE LIFE OF WIDE OPPORTUNITIES.

The second of "An Englishman's" principal arguments is that the "Business Diploma" once instituted would be valueless, and despised alike by university men and their future employers. In the words of Mr. H. A. Roberts, secretary of the Appointments Board at Cambridge, it would be an education of snippets, a little book-keeping, a little law, a little about bills of exchange, and so on. My answer to that, as I have indicated above, is that even if the diploma itself were practically valueless it would yet, indirectly, by its very existence as a feature of university training, be of the highest value. What is wanted to direct that stream of useful material which is at present flowing from the universities into overcrowded professions and to direct it into a commercial life of wide opportunities is for the universities to say to the parent with mistaken notions as to the dignity of the business career: "We, Oxford and Cambridge, by means of this post-graduate course are prepared to train your sons for commercial life."

Again, why need the diploma be regarded as a guarantee of inefficiency? Surely any young graduate who had to his credit "a little book-keeping, a little law, a little about bills of exchange," who had, in effect, mastered the rudiments of those subjects, would have some advantage over those who brought to business life a classical degree and complete commercial ignorance?

A QUESTION THAT MUST BE ANSWERED.

The question as to how the universities can best attack this problem of providing an education for business men is a very wide one and must be left ultimately to themselves. The primary aim of all education is so to train a man's mind that he is in a state of the highest efficiency when he finds himself faced with the grave business of life. Therefore all that literary training by which "An Englishman" and his followers rightly set such store may, as it trains a man's faculities, be of the highest value in any walk of life. One fact emerges clearly—that certain faculties, of reasonign, of logic, of fairness, etc., are indispensable to the successful business man. The question which the universities, and for the matter of that the public schools also, have to answer is, "Do the training and the general atmosphere with which we are associated at present foster these qualities?" If, as I strongly suspect, it is found that the answer is in the negative, then I say that it is time that those houses were put in order and a grave menace to our national life removed.

CONSTABLE SHOT BY PRISONER.

ALLEGED THIEF'S SUICIDE IN A STREET.

A man detained on suspicion of being concerned in cycle thefts shot a police constable in Mifford, near Godalming (Surrey), on June 9, and afterwards committed suicide in the village street, writes the "Daily Mail."

The man, who has not been identified, was detained by Sergeant Crowhurst and handed over to Constable Faulkner while he telephoned to the police station. When the sergeant had gone the man became violent and, breaking away from the constable, drew a revolver from his hip-pocket and shot point-blank, wounding the constable in the thigh. Despite the injury the constable attempted to disarm him. The struggle was short, the constable becoming exhausted through loss of blood.

As he fell the man shot again, the bullet passing over the constable's head. The man ran through the village in the direction of Godalming pursued by a crowd. When he threatened them with the revolver one man fired at him with a rifle.

The shot missed him, but immediately afterwards he stopped, and half-facing his pursuers shot himself in the head. He was unconscious when reached and died while being conveyed to the Guildford Hospital. The constable was also conveyed to the hospital, and last night was stated to be progressing favourably.

The dead man was dressed in a blue serge suit bearing the name "L. A. Osborne," and on his shirt were worked in red cotton the initials "F. A. A." His cigar case was inscribed "Leon."

NAVAL RETIREMENTS.

An exceptional number of voluntary retirements from the flag list have taken place this year. During the whole of last year eleven admirals were withdrawn from the active list. This year there have been thirteen in five months. As a consequence of this run of promotion there has been a remarkable decrease in the ages of junior flag officers. In 1908 the last ten rear-admirals on the active list averaged fifty-one years of age; to-day they stand only a little over forty-eight, but, of course, the exceptionally early promotion of Rear Amiral Beatty at thirty-eight and Rear Admiral Hood at forty have contributed to lower the standard. One effect of this will be to bring about automatically furthr retirements, says "Truth" with a group of rear-admirals having nearly twelve years to run in that ran before reaching the age limit, the three and a-half years' considerable number

WATER SUPPLY IN SALSETTE.

REDUCTION IN RATES RECOMMENDED.

The Municipal Commissioner has written the following letter to the Corporation regarding the supply of water to Salsette and the matter will come up for discussion at the next meeting of that body to be held on Thursday next:—

"The Corporation are aware that a supply of Municipal water is at present given to certain places in Salsette. The consumption is not very heavy at present but it is not sufficient even for the present population and it will be considerably increased with the steady rise in population which may be expected during the next few years. It is not possible for the local bodies in Salsette to provide themselves with a suitable water supply of their own, chiefly on account of the prohibitive cost and partly perhaps because two of the most convenient sites for storage in Tulsi and Vehar have been taken up by the Bombay Municipality. These local bodies are therefore anxious for an increased supply which it will be in the power of the Corporation to give for a good many years, when the Tansa supply is increased. The subject will be found referred to in paragraphs 63-67 of Mr. Trivess Smith's Water Report of 14th August 1911. Mr. Smith there states his opinion that the demand of Salsette will increase from 500,000 gallons per day to 1½ million gallons within the next ten years and that this amount can easily be spared to them as the surplus water for the next ten years will be at least 2 million gallons per diem.

2. The actual consumption of Municipal water in Salsette during the last year was 363,000 gallons per diem. The general rate charged for this was 12 annas per 1,000 gallons and the receipts amounted to Rs. 99,623.

COST OF SUPPLY.

3. The charge for the supply now to be given can be calculated either on a *pro rata* share of the cost or at a flat rate in bulk as at present. Mr. Smith calculates in paragraph 67 of his report that the proportionate share of the Tansa water supply for 2 million gallons per diem would be Rs. 8,35,737 plus a small annual charge for maintenance. Supposing that the local bodies of Salsette were to pay a 5 per cent. rate on this cost, and were to receive the full amount of 2 million gallons of water per diem, the cost of the water would amount to about one anna for 1,000 gallons. If, however, the amount taken was only the present quantity of 500,000 gallons per diem the cost would be about 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. To this would have to be added the cost of distribution pipes. This is not, however, a fair method of calculation. Tansa water when brought into Bombay will actually cost a little more than one anna per 1,000 gallons. But the Bombay Corporation will have had all the labour and risk of raising the money for and carrying out the work in addition to the cost of distribution in Bombay and the maintenance of the Water Department. In my opinion therefore a general rate should be charged as at present. The present charge is as I have stated 12 annas per 1,000 gallons but this charge, which necessitates the local bodies retailing it at one rupee per 1,000 gallons, is heavy on the consumer and would yield an undue profit to us as the water is surplus to our own requirements. It must also be remembered that the cost of distribution pipes in Salsette would be considerable. At present several local bodies take water from the Tulsi and Vehar supply at points adjacent to their own limits. In future, however, as explained in paragraph 66 of the Hydraulic Engineer's Report they will have to take a connection from the Tansa supply at Ghatkoper.

"HANDSOME PROFIT."

I therefore think that a rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons will be ample for the present and will give the Corporation a quite sufficiently handsome profit. I should in fact think that it would be possible to reduce the charge in the case of domestic consumption if all goes well in the City, but the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons is at present charged in Bombay for industrial undertakings and I do not think that it would be safe to reduce it until we know the exact result of the present heavy expenditure upon water. The supply immediately required of 500,000 gallons would at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons yield a sum of Rs. 91,250 but this quantity is certain to be considerably increased. I have informed the Special Officer, Salsette, who is in charge of this question that it will not be possible to give any absolute guarantee since the claims of Bombay must always have perference over those of Salsette but that there should be no difficulty in supplying the amount of water required up to 1½ million gallons per diem for the next ten years. I have the honour therefore to recommend that this amount may be promised when it becomes available and that the rate may be reduced to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons as suggested."

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.

ACCUSED TO BE HANGED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod).

At the sixth sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Shamji Inderji Mr. Justice Macleod, Shamji Inderji alias Din Mahomed (27), a labourer, who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on a charge of murder, was put before a special jury consisting of Messrs. E. F. Dalby (Foreman), A. D. Clerk Kennedy, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Jivaji Krishna Pasulkar, D. E. Baird, S. Prophet, Alfred Bullocks, Purshottam Vishram Mowji and H. G. Stantor.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Y. G. Gokhale instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and assisted by Superintendent O'Keeffe, appeared to prosecute the accused who was defended by Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, in putting his case before the jury, said that the accused lived on the second storey of a house on Duncan Road with the deceased Mongibhai (30) whom the accused called his wife. The deceased visited houses of ill repute in the neighbourhood for the purpose of earning money evidently with the consent of the accused. He would lead evidence to show that some time before the murder there was a quarrel between the deceased and the accused about the former's intention to leave Bombay and to go to her own country. On the morning of the 6th of April the deceased was seen by a policeman on duty on Duncan Road, sitting on the roof of a house close by and screaming for help and shouting that she had been killed. The policeman with a Pathan and a woman named Amina, living in the same house, rushed up to the deceased and found her bleeding profusely from a wound in her abdomen. Monghibai was removed to the hospital where she died. The accused who was sitting on the staircase of the first storey was then arrested by Inspector O'Brien and a knife without a handle with which the deceased was wounded was recovered. Before her death Monghibai made a statement which was taken down by Mr. P. Oliviera, the third Presidency Magistrate, in which she stated that she had been stabbed by the accused.

Amina, Ranibai and Lakshmi Bai, three women living in the locality, gave evidence to the effect that the deceased used to visit their houses for earning money. The accused knew that.

"WHAT IS DONE IS ALRIGHT."

Mirza Syed Khan, a Pathan, who went with a police sepoy to the help of the woman, in the course of his evidence, said that when the police sepoy asked the woman "what is the matter with you; who struck you" she replied. "This man (pointing to the accused) struck me; do not let him go." When the acoused was asked "what have you done," he replied. "Whatever is done is alright."

Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, gave evidence saying that he had recorded the deceased's dying statement. In the course of that statement Monghibai said that she was attacked by the accused as she refused to earn money for him.

Dr. J. H. A. D'Mello, of the Sir J. J. Hospital, said that the wounds must have been inflicted with considerable force, and could not have been self inflicted.

Khalil Fateh, a Pathan, in his cross-examination, said that he had met the deceased twice in the house of Amina. It was not true that he had given a loan to the deceased. It was not true that he had visited the deceased in her house in the morning of the day in question in the absence of her husband. It was not true that while returnlng from her house he was met by the accused.

Mr. Jardine, in his address to the jury, said that the accused was evidently living on his wife's earnings and as the woman was unwilling to lead any more that kind of life and was anxious to go away home, he had attacked her.

Mr. Vakil, addressing the jury, said that it appeared from the evidence of some witnesses that the accused had objections to his wife associating with Pathans and as he saw on the day in question a Pathan coming from his house he got sudden and grave provocation and attacked his wife. Under these circumstances the jury should return a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, in the course of his summing up, said that there was no evidence to support the statement of Counsel for the defence, that the accused had reasons to be suddenly provoked.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Three of the jurors recommended the accused to mercy. The accused, when asked if he had any statement to make, replied in the negative.

LIVING ON WIFE'S WAGES.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, said that he was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury, of the murder of a woman living with him who was earning money for him by prostituting herself. When she objected to that kind of life he committed a murderous assault on her. The recommendation of the three of the juries for mercy would be forwarded to proper quarters. The sentence of the Court on him was that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

After the convicted was removed from the dock, his Lordship informed the jurors that the recommendation of three of them for mercy would be forwarded to the Government.

UNREFORMED FROM THE REFORMATORY.

Ganpat Sitaram alias Gangaram Rama (30) an old offender, who was committed to the sessions on a charge of theft by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was then put before a common jury.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield appeared to prosecute the accused who was undefended. Krishna Gangaji had been to Modi Bunder with some friends. The accused was caught with his hand in the complainants pocket. Rs. 2-4-9 was recovered from the palm of his hand.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship, addressing the accused said, that after four years in the reformatory he seemed to be quite unable to lead an honest life. Since 1902 he had almost been constantly in jail. Instead of trying to live honestly he had tried to live on others. He was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTPONED TILL NEXT SESSIONS.

The case against Esoa Cassam alias Monkey, who was sentenced on Wednesday to transportation for life for the murder of Mahomed Ebrahim on 15th April in Bhisti Moholla, a charge of attempting to murder one Namadabai was transferred to the next sessions on the application of Mr. Barrow, who was instructed in this case by the Public Prosecutor.

There were no more cases to be tried at this sessions.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ACQUITTED OF DACOITY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* GAGLA NARAYAN AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad who had convicted the accused under sections 395 and 397 I. P. C.,—dacoity and using deadly weapons there in and causing hurt to seven persons, and sentenced them to undergo 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. The assessors had found the accused not guilty as the case was doubtful.

The facts of the case were briefly these:—

A large number of residents of the village of Kathlal in the Kaira District were going for some social duties to Lij a village some way off. They set out at night-fall on the 21st August and had arrived at a point about two miles beyond Maudha by about two in the morning. The caravan was in two detachments. The second detachment was stopped by about 15 men and the occupants of the carts were plundered. The bulk of the valuable property was however in the first detachment which was not touched. The property robbed was mostly clothes and articles of slight value in detail. The accused were all of them members of the gang who perpetrated that attack. Mr. V. V. Bhadkemker, appeared on behalf of the accused persons, as *amicus curioe*, said that the case against the accused No. 1 rested on the evidence of Mirkhan, a postman, Mola Kola, and Kola Khuma. Against the accused No. 2 it rested on the postman and Mola Kola; and against the accused No. 3 and No. 4 it rested on the evidence of the postman alone. No mention of that postman was made in any of the Panchnamas, or in the Patil's report, so his evidence could not be relied on by the Court. The identification of the accused was postponed till the 23rd and 25th September, and that was a very doubtful circumstance. The whole story of the postman was invented to identify the accused. Mola Kola found it impossible to identify the accused. The thieves were not recognized by the Khed Ghodra people who had pursued them.

The Government Pleader argued that there was no doubt that dacoity had taken place. There was no doubt that the accused were pursued by Khed Ghodra people, and the postman. There was no doubt that "potkas"-boundles were thrown down. He referred to various exhibits to support the above facts. As regards the question of delay, he referred the postman's evidence. With regard to the identification of men he drew the attention of the Court to exhibit 49. There was no suggestion why the postman should give false evidence against the four accused persons.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders delivered their judgment. Mr. Justice Batchelor said that the accused persons were convicted under S. 395. The assessors were of opinion that the case was not established. On the whole the evidence was not such as to justify conviction. The main question involved was the question of identification. Although the general body of the story was substantially true, in various details there were signs of exaggerations. The length of interval was one of the most important points in the appellants' favour. Their Lordships then directed that the appellants should be acquitted and set free.

BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC SERVANT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

DATTATRAYA KULKARNI *v.* EMPEROR.

The accused appellant in this case was convicted by Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Satara of committing breach of trust as a public servant under section 409 I. P. C. and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The facts were:—

One Shidu bin Ganu had taken Tagavi from the Government of Rs. 30. He repaid the same with interest by two instalments. The question was whether the second instalment was paid by Shidu or not on the 8th March 1909. The learned Sessions Judge had found that the sum was paid, and as that sum was not entered in the Day Book on that day or even afterwards, he found the accused guilty of misappropriation.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. S. Y. Abhyankar appeared for the accused appellant. Mr. Campbell for the accused contended, that the sanction which was necessary under sec. 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code was granted on 20th June 1910 and the Prosecution was instituted in January 1913. On these facts the learned counsel contended the whole proceeding being based on a sanction more than six months' old should be quoted. The counsel referred to para 6 of section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code and pointed out that the word "such" was removed in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 and he contended that that had an effect of making the Rule of Limitation applicable to all cases of sanction. In support of his argument he pointed out that in other paragraphs of the same section the word sanction was qualified and the qualifying word in the particular sentence was taken away. Their Lordships did not agree with the contention. On merits their Lordships agreed with the Sessions Judge and believed the witness Shidu and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS.

FATHERS' EVIDENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JASRAJ FOAJI *v.* ABDUR RAHMAN.

The hearing of this suit was proceeded with yesterday. Jasraj Foaji, the plaintiff in this suit was a creditor of Abdur Rehman, the 1st defendant and the second son of Suleman Abdul Wahed, an ex-Sheriff of Bombay. The 1st defendant being greatly indebted to the plaintiff, had transferred all his rights and interests in the joint family property, to the plaintiff by a deed of mortgage.

A week or fortnight before that, the 1st defendant had given up his share in the joint family property for a sum of Rs. 15,000. A release deed had been executed to that effect by the 1st defendant. To set aside this deed of release on the ground of its being collusive and fraudulent, the plaintiff on behalf of himself and other creditors filed a suit against the 1st defendant and defendants 2—7.

Immediately after the suit came for hearing, the 1st defendant filed his schedule in insolvency and his Counsel withdrew from the case. The Hon. Mr. Setalwad opened the case on behalf of defendants 2—7 on Tuesday. The examination-in-chief of Suleman Abdul Wahed, father of the 1st defendant, was finished on Tuesday. The cross-examination of Suleman Abdul Wahed, which was not finished on Tuesday was proceeded with, by Mr. J. D. Davar, yesterday.

"INTELLIGENT BUT A DUFFER."

In his cross-examination Suleman Abdul Wahed said that when the release was passed in the office, there were Mr. Dinsha, Mr. Sorabji, Mr. Madon, his son and himself. His son signed it willingly. There was not any discussion. He supplied the list of properties mentioned in the schedule. He had of course cause to be disappointed in his son. In some ways he is intelligent; in otherways he is a duffer. He used to learn well in school. In money matters he was of course a fool. Up to now he did not take any interest in his business. Very likely the boy knew what the firm was worth. He might have asked the clerk who was managing the business. His son had not the slightest idea of what he was worth. His son was not surprised at all that his share in the joint family property was worth Rs. 15,000 only. Three years ago Mr. Dinshaw knew all about his property, business etc., when he had seen his list and the list attached to Abdul Satar's release deed. Some days before the release was passed by his second son, Mr. Dinshaw examined the title-deeds again. Mr. Sorabji and Mr. Dinshaw might have examined the title-deeds. His son saw the release deed but did not see the title-deeds. He did not know whether anyone saw them on his son's behalf.

BOOKIES AND BAD COMPANY.

Mr. Dinshaw told him (witness) that he had examined the title-deeds and the valuation put on them was correct. At that time he had an idea that his son had borrowed about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. In March and April, he had no more information of his son's debts. Before the release, he would have believed what his son told him. After the release he would not. He had his doubts that his son was much more indebted. Very likely he had his doubts that the blank notes given by his son might be filled to any amount by his creditors and so he consulted Mr. Dinshaw. His son does not understand race horses. When one gets among the ring of bookies (i.e. book-makers) there is always bad company. His son might have been in some bad company. Among his friends were Mr. Homi Wadia, Mr. Bharucha, Mr. Dadyset, Mr. Parekh and some Persians. All his friends were a bad lot. They would take hold of youngsters, lend them money and take from them promissory notes of a larger amount. About one year before the release he knew that his son was getting into bad company. Since five or six years, he used to give his son Rs. 10 p.m. for his pocket expenses. His eldest son had also filed his schedule in insolvency some time ago.

IRRELEVANT QUESTIONS.

His Lordship at this stage ruled that all questions relating to the eldest son of the witness and his career were irrelevant Abdul Razak his eldest son had not been with him since three months. He obtained no release from Razak. Razak did not give him any reason for his refusal to sign the release. He learnt later that his eldest son too had transferred his rights etc. to the same company. He took Mr. Dinshaw's and Mr. Jafferbhai's advice, and both of them told him that he (the witness) could not ask his sons to take their shares and go out of the family against their wish and during his lifetime He did not know that the West End Watch Co. had taken a decree against his son for Rs. 4,500. He never heard of any suits filed against his son. Since he returned from England, his son was with him. He was maintaining his son. After this case was settled, he might go anywhere. Mr. Madon had seen the title-deeds. Mr. Madon did not tell him (witness) that he had seen the title-deeds. He was most anxious to obtain this release from his son. He could not say whether his son was anxious or not to get a release. He got Rs. 15,000 from his friend Bassam Rahimtulla with whom he kept accounts. He has got his account at the Bombay Bank, Merchant's Bank and the Indian Specie Bank. Between these three banks, he could not raise Rs. 15,000 on that day. He had the amount of Rs. 15,000 ready in cash on the 18th of March (the day of the release deed). With the Merchant Bank he has his own personal account. His son kept the money with Bassam. He drew from Bassam now and then for his expenses.

His son suggested to him that as his two nephews were going to England, he would also like to go to England. He went to England with his consent. He did not instruct his attorney to mention that the exact whereabouts of his son in Europe were not known to him then. His son left for England in April, 1912. When his son was in England he obtained money from Mr. Wace, his agent, and the agent used to draw hundis on Cox and Co., who realised the money from Bassam Rahimtulla.

(His Lordship intimated at this stage that he did not want to hamper the cross-examination of this witness, but he did not see any reason why this irrelevant cross-examination was continued. The Counsel for the defence was going miles away from the real issue.

Mr. Davar submitted that unless His Lordship was going to rule out all this cross-examination he would proceed along in the same way with the cross-examination). His solicitor and himself consulted and then advised his son to file a schedule in insolvency. None of his sons were with him in his business.

Evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Pherozesha, Unwala and Papa.

Solicitors for defendants 2—7 Messrs. Payne & Co.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

BRIDEGROOM AT SIXTY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KHIMJI VASANJI AND ANR. *v.* MULJI KHIMJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Davar for the plaintiffs applied for a rule nisi with an order for an interim receiver to take charge of ornaments and clothes from the first defendant, or, in the alternative, for attachment before judgment against him.

The first and second plaintiffs are father and son respectively and are landowners in Cutch. The first and second defendants are father and daughter, respectively. The plaintiffs and the defendants entered into a mutual contract for the marriage of the second plaintiff Kanji to the second defendant (Jamnabai), and a sum of Rs. 5,500 was deposited by the plaintiffs as "palla" money with the firm of Narotam Morarji Goculdas in the joint names of the parties to be married. The betrothal took place in August 1910. Then a sum of Rs 2,500 was withdrawn from the said deposit for the purchase of ornaments for Jamnabai. These ornaments were entrusted to the first defendant. The balance of the money, namely, Rs. 3,000, was deposited at interest in the joint names of Kanji and Jamnabai with the third defendant. When Jamnabai became of marriageable age, the plaintiffs wanted to have the marriage performed. But the first defendant put them off. Before the question could be dealt with by a caste meeting the defendants, in breach of the contract for marriage, hurriedly secured the betrothal, and subsequently the marriage of Jamnabai to one Nursey Dhanji, a wealthy broker of Calcutta and aged about 60 years. Pending the filing of a suit against the proper parties for the said breach and damages, the plaintiffs have called upon the 1st and 2nd defendants to return the ornaments, but the defendants have failed to do so. They have also failed to authorise the third defendant to pay over to the plaintiffs the balance of Rs. 3,000 deposited with him. The plaintiffs apprehend that the ornaments and cash will be lost to them, unless a receiver is appointed to take charge of them, as the first defendant is a man of no means. Besides, the first defendant threatens to take away the ornaments with him to Kathiawad, if the claim against Narsi Dhanji is not dropped.

Rule nisi was granted.

Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed interim receiver of the ornaments and clothes mentioned in the plaint.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Madhowji, Kamdar & Co.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY JULY, 4.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON ACTING ASST COMMSR'S. REPORT

631-10—Mirza, M. & M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamroodin Murkey & anr. v. Shabudin bin Haji Shorfudin Ghatty Captain & V.

577-11.—Daphtary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd., v. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Jehangir M. & S.

105-13—Payne & Co. Bai Goolbai Beramshaw D. v. Beramshaw D. Harwar Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

163-13—G. H. Dalal Messrs. Kuberdas Narsidas a firm v. Nemidas Velji Rajpal and ors. Dastur & Co.

70-13—Payne & Co. Soniram Jitmal a firm v. Mookhibai widow Patell and E.

439-12—Tyabji D. & Co. v. Jotram Kedernath a firm v. Kapurchand Panalal and anr. Bhaishanker K. and G.

1156-12—Dubash and P. Naranji Judveshwar Joshi v. Chaganlal Ambaram Purohit and anr. Amin and D. Motichand and D.

1166-12—Mulji K. and T. Asharam Joitaram and anr. v. Sakalchand Maganlal Madhowji K. and C.

1226-12—Captain and V. Manalal Goolabchand and anr. v. Jugulkishore Balkisson and anr. Payne & Co.

1228-12—Kanga and S. Keshowji Deokaran v. Lakhamsey Kuverji and ors. Mehta and D.

1111-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Manecklal and T.

1255-12—Manecklal and T. Kundlick Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.

125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.

160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabedbai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

968-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For further Directions and Costs on Commrs. Report.

136-12—S. A. Tyabji Gopal Bilsha v. Dewkabai and anr. Jeh. M. and S.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commrs. Report.

1072-10—Payne & Co. Gangabai Widow v. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Ldg. G. W. & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

766-12—Vatcha & Co. R. D. Sethna v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Hagh. N. & Co. Ldg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ld. Payne & Co.
yalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmul Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chimis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M. & K.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors. Daphtary F. & D.

666-11—Jamsetji R. & D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial on issues raised by appeal court of 14-3-13.

O.S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira, v. Rozario Mathais de Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co. 25-3-13.

623-12—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Joosab Haji Oosman v. Haji Jakeria Haji Oosman, Capt. & V. Ch. S. D. 18-3-13.

312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Co.

262-13—Pest. R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai widow v. Amboobai, widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers.) Edg. G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhandas & ors. Jam. R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

939-12—One B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkaji Bole Vachhat Co. & ors. Payne & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STEAMER CREW SENTENCED.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF "GANJA."

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton charged Shaik Hussein Mansulla, Harmally Fateh Ali and Usman Din Mir Hussain with being in possession of opium and "ganja" without a license. The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain informtaion received, excise officers and sepoys were posted to watch the crew of the P. and O. S. S. Assaye which was shortly to leave Bombay for China. On Wednesday morning the luggage of the crew was being examined in the dissinfecting shed, when in a basket belonging to the third accused was found concealed 8 lbs. of "ganja" valued at Rs. 100. Whilst he was being taken to the Excise office he asked the first accused in his own language to take away another basket. The latter took away a basket from the disinfecting shed and handed it over to the second accused. This was noticed by an Exise Inspector, who seized it. It was found to contain, concealed under some clothes, a packet containing a pound and a quarter of "ganja" and 27 lbs. of opium.

The first two accused pleaded not guilty, stating they did not know the contents of the basket.

The third accused deposed that he was guilty in the matter and the other two accused were innocent. He was given the basket by another man, who asked him to take it to Colombo. This man had since left for Colombo. He knew the contents of the first basket but was ignorant about the other basket.

His worship observed that the evidence did not show that the second accused knew what the contents of the basket were. The second accused was therefore acquitted. As to the first accused it was not proved that he knew what the contents exactly were but it was evident that he knew the basket contained excisable articles, and he was therefore sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment for illegal possession of "ganja." He will charged to-day with illegal possession of opium.

TURK'S OFFENCE.

IMPORTING A REVOLVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton charged a Turk named Mustafa Mahomed with importing a revolver without a license. The evidence showed that the accused arrived in Bombay from Constantinople by the Austrian Lloyd's Company's s.s. Vorwaerts, on Wednesday. He was searched on arrival, when he was found in possession of the revolver and six rounds of ammunition which he had concealed under his coat. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

The accused pleaded ignorance of the law and said he had only lately arrived from Constantinople. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

STRIKERS WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

The hearing of the case against the Municapal halalkhores, which was adjourned from Thursday last, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate. Originally twelve of the strikers were charged, of whom nine were warned and discharged on the last occasion. The case against the remaining three accused (1) Magha Gakha (2) Curson Desa and (3) Jiva Hakham, was resumed yesterday,when they were charged with absenting themselves from work without notice.

Mr.Crawford , solicitor, appeared for the Municipality; while Mr. Chhatrapati, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused had gone to their place of work on the morning in question, though they could not work as they were afraid of the crowd.

Mr. Crawford said that from enquiries it was ascertained that the accused had made some show of work on that morning. He did not press the charge.

His worship warned and discharged the accused.

At the conclusion of the proceeding, the halalkhores who had assembled near the court compound garlanded Dr. A. J. Turner, the Health Officer.

ASSUALT CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Dalgeish charged Purshotam Pacha with assaulting and causing grievous hurt to one Sunda Gopal.

Mr. D. K. Billimoria, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

It appeared from the evidence that a long standing enmity existed between the accused and the complainant, and that the latter, whilst going to pay a visit to a friend on the 1st instant, was casually met on the road by the accused. They had an altercation. Some abusive words were exchanged when the accused drew out a knife stabbed the complainant and in the struggle which ensued savagely bit him on the thigh. The accused was arrested by a sepoy and the complainant was removed to the hospital.

Both parties however arrived at an amicable settlement and the case was compounded, the accused agreeing to pay the complainant Rs. 50 for injuries inflicted and to live in peace with him.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged one Suleman Rahimally, a coffee hawker with causing grievous hurt to his wife, her mother and a friend of theirs, Anabai. The facts of the case are as follows: The accused lived at Jacob Circle and on returning home after his day's work one evening he missed his wife and her mother. His suspicion fell on their friend Anabai and going to her house at Temker Street the following day, he saw the missing persons there. He questioned them about their absence and entered into a quarrel with them. The accused, losing control of his temper, drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed the three women, Anabai receiving no less than seven deep cuts. The accused was there and then arrested and the women were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The case stands adjourned until the recovery of the women.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Maitabai was charged by Inspector Carter with stealing two gold rings and a gold chain of the value of Rs. 90 from her master's house. The complainant, one Karim Dawood, missed the stolen property some days ago and investigation led to the arrest of the accused, his servant. The property was recovered from a woman to whom the accused had entrusted the same for safe custody. Accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TAXI DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector E. Fern charged one Ahmed Wazier, taxi-car driver of car No. 760 for wilfully driving on the wrong side of the road in contravention of the Motor Vehicles Act of 1904. The accused was seen driving his car at 4 p.m. along Mount Road, Mazagon on the 3rd of June. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 10.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

REPORT FOR MARCH.

The following is the return of patients admitted and treated in and discharged from the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital during March 1913:—

Patients admitted (during March), 32; patients remaining over from the last month, 48; patients treated (during March), 80; patients discharged cured, 20; patients discharged otherwise, 21; deaths, 2; patients remaining at the end of the month, 37. Total—80.

It must be noted that no selection is exercised in the admission of cases, and that no case is refused admission, however desperate his or her condition may be at the time of admission.

Total number of free patients, 50; patients paying Re. 1, 7; patients paying Rs. 1-8, 5; patients paying Rs. 2, 5; patients paying Rs. 3. 10; patients paying Rs. 5, 2; patients paying Rs. 7, 1; patients paying Rs. 10, 0. Total—80.

Total treatment days during the month for the entire number of patients treated, 1,364; free and reduced fee treatment days, 1,183; full paying treatment days, 181; percentage of full fee treatment days, 13.3; percentage of free and reduced fee treatment days, 86.7; receipts realised during the month, Rs. 1,150-3-0; actual working expenses of the Hospital during the month, Rs. 5,493-1-9; average expense per day per head, Rs. 4-0-5; nett loss for the month in the actual working of the Hospital, Rs. 4,342-14-9.

The Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in such a large proportion (nearly 87 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

A meeting has been arranged to take place at Ajmer on 28th July which will be attended by the Maharaja of Bikaneer and the Maharaja of Jaisalmer, Sir Elliot Colvin, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Lieutenant Colonel Wildhom, President, Western Rajputana States and the officers of Bikaneer and Jaisalmer States. The Bikaneer Durbar have asked the sanction of the Government of India to be allowed to connect their Hissar branch with Delhi by a branch from Rajgarh station and extend their system from Bikaneer via Jaisalmer to the vicinity of Hyderabad, a proposal which is now before all the other railway interested and the meeting at Ajmer is to discuss and settle terms under which the Bikaneer Railway will traverse the Jaisalmer State.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC 5
ALL BLACKS 0

There was quite a flattering attendance yesterday for a game which was not expected to be either feverishly exciting or of high class. The teams are two of the weakest in the League, as though at one time they hoped to turn out fairly strong. The B. A. C. will have to improve if they are to finish outside the last three. Science was at a discount as a rule, the Athletic occasionally getting away well but frequently spoiling their chances by standing off-side. Crowley and Templeton shewed up best, the latter a good shot but better inside than on the wing. Walker is good in goal and the backs were seldom very seriously troubled, one of the old school in Walton using his head well. The All Blacks' defence were given a busy time of it and were full of energy, especially Sampson who in the last few minutes changed places with the goal keeper owing to skinning his knees badly. They are keen enough, but the forwards have little knowledge of combination and keep the ball too long. It is not easy to keep a cap on one's head at football so as, they are quite unnecessary, they might in future be discarded with advantage. There is very little to be said about the game beyond that the losers are fairly safe for the wooden spoon.

On kicking off a visit was made to each end, the Athletics then pressing but failing at a good chance from a corner. At the other end Gostraite took a shot but Walker cleared. They were sent back and A. Rockley shot over. From the kick out, Halliburn ran out to a lobbing shot, which went over his head and Templeton tapped it in easily.

A good head by Walton placed the All Blacks on the defensive again, Crawley shooting well. They kept at it strong and Templeton getting on drove home a really fine shot.

Back again, they forced a corner, but A. Rockley was pulled up for foul, also within a couple of minutes for off-side and hands. From each kick they were soon back again and forced a corner. This was admirably placed and Knight heading to A. Rockley he headed in.

Half time followed almost at once with the score:—

B. A. C. ..... 3 goals.
ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

After the interval the Athletic came up at once, but F. Rockley shot to the left. Templeton later sending over from a chance given by Brewin. Schultz pulled the All Blacks up well and Crowley got down on the left wing. The others appeared to be off-side as A. Rockley took the centre, so did F. Rockley, who netted with some ease.

Following this, the leaders' foal had its narrowest escape, a well judged corner giving Walker a difficult task, but he threw away well. They continued well up till Gostraite was pulled up for off-side, Brewin putting in a good run and giving to F. Rockley, who shot just to the left. Sampson relieved with a good long run to past half way from back and Winkler also did well, but shot wide. A free against Walker for carrying, bore no fruit and Crowley, moving to inside, got away well with A. Rockley. Sampson turned his back as he tackled, was promptly floored and Crowley had nothing to do but to tap the ball in.

From a free kick, Butt shot well but Halliburn cleared, as he did soon after from Crowley, who then shot over. He put in another shot one which just scraped over the bar as full time arrived, the score being:—

B. A. C. ..... 5 goals.
ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

Teams:—

B. A. C.—Walker (goal); Hogan and Walton (backs); Butt, Knight and Schultz (halves); Brewin, F. Rockley, A Rockley, Templeton and Crowley (forwards.)

All Blacks.—Halliburn (goal); Bolt and Sampson (backs); Letange, Lynch and Fennell (halves); Winkler, J. Guidney, Gostraite, G. Guidney and Sullivan. (forwards).

Referee:—Sgt. Peterkin.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Railway v. Grant Medicals.
Referee:—P. M. S. Ashenhurst.

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

The following are probable starters in the Princess of Wales Stakes, with jockeys and weights:—

Catmint, ridden by Jelliss, 9-12.
Aleppo, Wootton, 9-12.
Lance Chest, Walter Griggs, 9-12.
Corncob, Rickaby, 9-4.
Pilliwinkie, Maher, 9-0.
White Magic, W. Huxley, 8-1.
Fortyfoot, Donoghue, 8-1.

Lorenzo 9-9, or Magnifico 8-1, Whalley.

COUNTRY BRED RACES.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 3.

The Punjab Government have consented to give three purses each year for country bred races; three thousand at Lahore; two hundred at Umbala. The Viceroy also is offering a £50 cup for a country bred race at one or another of the up-country meetings.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

POONA, July 1.

The meet to-day was originally advertised to be at the Aga Khan's bungalow at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. However, the master decided that the going would be probably too soft. So he altered it to Bhosari at 6-30 a.m. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon were both out and the field numbered in all about 50. The proportion of ladies present however was much smaller than usual, probably because of the Gymkhana dance last night. Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Corbould Warren and Mrs. Rendel, however, were present at both events. The master and all the hunt staff now wear pink, and it certainly brightens up the appearance of the meet. Why is it that no one else turns in pink. Assuredly the master would heartily approve of such an action.

After going up the road for half a mile, the master turned westwards, to draw a line of nullahs. Hounds soon opened on a line, we were off heading roughly west by north towards Chinchwad. This proved to be a short but rousing gallop. Reaching the happy valley (name of dread, but to-day fortunately rode quite light) our quarry as running indicated, and as it eventually proved to be a jack, worked round right-handed. He travelled fast along the eastern slopes of the nullah, heading towards moshi, hounds, however, were travelling faster and ran clean into him. So our first hunt was a sharp burst of fifteen minutes. Our second was comparatively slow, but an exceedingly pretty exhibition of hound work, and lasted about an hour. Finding a fox about half a mile north-east of where they killed, some of the hounds unfortunately wasted a little most valuable time by rioting after a chinkara which got up close to them. Turning to the master again they ran South-east over a small hill and along the eastern slopes of the spur; then across the soft nullah bed over the opposite ridge, and swinging sharp left-handed headed northwards. After about a mile the fox turned eastwards and ran in a ring across the road and back; or rather our fox ran across the road to the north, and finally doubled back on his tracks, whilst a fresh fox took us back across the road and then southwards. Crossing the road Captain Lloyd was just in time to save the line from being foiled by cattle, and again shortly afterwards, by sheep. After running southwards, along the bridge for over half a mile the fox bore away left-handed across a soft nullah to a large rock, and bush covert, where a chink jumped up. Only one hound, however, got away after it. Driven from his covert, the fox ran half a right-handed circle and squatted like a hare. Hounds getting near him, however, he broke away just in front of them in full view of the field. Completing his circle, he re-entered the big covert where he again lay low. When he arrived at the far side of the covert, the master viewed a fox some half a mile away heading back northwards.

It is very improbable that this was our hunted fox, but in any case the sun was getting very strong and hounds had done quite enough. So the master took them back to their van.

The meets on Thursday and Saturday are at the 8th milestone on the Bombay, and on the 7th mile on the Nasik Road respectively. The time is 6-30 a.m.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING.

The following are the events of the ensuing summer meeting of the Kirkee Gymkhana Races to be run on Saturday, July 26.

1. THE HUNT CUP.—For horses that are *bona fide* hunters or chargers. Certificates from Commands Officers or Hunt Secretaries to accompany entry. W. A. and C raised 32lbs.

Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 50 or over, once 4 lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs.

Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Ponies 14-2 and under 5 lbs.

2. THE SUNGUM PURSE—Distance—About 1 mile for horses that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 500, or over. W. A. and C. raised 2st.

Penalties—Winners of race value Rs. 50 or over, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs.

Allowances— Maidens 5lbs. Ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs.

3. THE SPEEDWELL PLATE.—Distance—5 Furlongs for Arab Polo ponies that have been regularly played this season. Certificates to this effect to accompany entry. Catch weights 11st or over.

4. THE AUNDH PURSE.—Distance— 2½ Furlongs. English, Australian and C.B. Polo ponies that have been regularly played this season.

Certificates to this effect to accompany entry.

Eng. and Aus. catch weight 12st. or over.

C. Bs. catch weights 10st. 7lbs or over.

5. THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance—2½ Furlongs. For English and Australian ponies 14-2and under. 14-2 to carry 12st. W. I.

Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1911 of a race, value Rs. 50 or over, once 4lbs. twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs.

Allowances—Maidens 5lbs.

6. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—5 Furlongs. For Arabs 14-2 and under. 14-2 to carry 12st. W. I.

Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1911 of a race, value Rs. 50 or over, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 14lbs.

Allowances—Maidens 5lbs.

7. THE LION CUP.—Distance—About 6 furlongs. For maiden Arabs, 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I.

8. THE BEG PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs. For Arabs that have never won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over. W. A. and C., raised 21lbs.

Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs.

Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. G. Rs. only.

The death occurred on Wednesday night at Secunderabad from diabetes of Mr. Mustial Bhowmanan, Agent of the Hyderabad Deccan Mills Co., and one of the prominent citizens of Secunderabad. The funeral was well attended and the relatives of the deceased had set aside Rs. 10,000 for a memorial.

W. I. TURF CLUB.

APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation, will be discussed a letter from the Municipal Comissioner submitting for orders an application from the Secretary, W. I. T. Club, for extending a portion of the Race-Course over a part of the land handed over by Government to the Municipality for use as a storm-water reservoir:—

The Commissioner, in the course of his letter, states:

TURF CLUB'S LETTER.

The following is the letter written by the Secretary, W. I. T. Club, to the Municipal Commissioner:

The land in question is a portion of the 136 acres which by Government Resolution of 6th November 1882 was granted by Government, free of charge, to the Municiplity for use as a reservoir for storm water. Owing to the construction of storm water channels in various parts of the Island the amount of storm water that comes to the flats is now greatly reduced and the need of a reservoir which is open to various objections will be obviated when pumps are provided at Worli. Till these pumps are provided it will always be necessary to retain some portion as a reservoir. In any case, however, the extension of the racing track will not prevent the use of the land as a reservoir as the tuck rises only two or three feet above the level.

The reasons why the Turf Club desire this piece of land are set out in the Secretary's letter. He states that Government are being approached for the exension of the Race Course in this direction. Government handed over the land constituting the reservoir for that specific purpose, but without laying down any right of resumption. I presume therefore that Government will address the Corporation if they consider that they have any such right of resuming the land.

As refards the storm water reservoir in general my intention is, as the area becomes less necessary for that urpose, to reclaim it for public recreation and this has already been done experimentally in a portion of the area west of the storm water drain. This use of the land, in place of a storm water reservoir would have to be reported to Government. The land now in question, however, would be the last portion to be reclaimed.

The only way in which the extension asked for will directly interfere with Municipal interests is that it lies in the line of the proposed diversion of the present storm water channel which runs to Love Grove to the storm water channel running to Worli. If it is decided that the Race Course can be extended it would be necessary to stipulate that the Turf Club should pay for the extra cost of the longer line of diversion.

The land is not at present used for any other purpose and I do not see any objection to its being rented to the Truf Club on a strictly permissive tenure, that is to say, the Turf Club should agree to remove the extension when called upon to do so and to pay rent for the land actually occupied.

I have allowed the Turf Club to do some earth work towards the preparation of the Course as this was necessary if the Course was to be used next year. This is however entirely subject to the consent of the Corporation to the use of the land. As I have said I do not see any objection to this use being allowed on the terms stated and I have the honour to request the orders of the Corporation on the subject."

"The Western India Truf Club have asked the Government of Bombay to grant them a longer lease of the Race Course at Mahaluxmi and at the same time have asked that the present boundary may be somewhat extended to the North and West, so as to enable improvements being carried out in the way of bringing the Race Course more up to date.

Owing to the limited area of ground at present leased, some of the turns are very dangerous and accidents are of frequent occurrence, more particularly so in the numerous 5 furlong races for raw newly-landed Arab Horses and ponies which are run in Bombay each year.

2. Some little time must necessarily elapse before the grant of the extra land asked for can be finally settled owing to some of the land having been handed over some years ago to the Bombay Municipality by Government as a storm water reservoir.

3. In continuation of our correspondence on the subject, and in the event of the contents of my letter to Government not having been communicated to you, my Stewards will feel greatly obliged, if you will in the meantime, take what steps are necessary for the grant of extra ground to the Turf Club; or till the matter can be finally settled, for permission for a small portion of it to be run over and used on racing days as this will enable 5 furlong races to be run in a straight line insteal of on the bend as at present, which, as stated before, is highly dangerous in the case of large fields."

CRICKET AT POONA.

USUF BEG'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

MAHOMEDANS' BIG VICTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 3.

The Mahomedan cricketers from Bombay played the Poona Gymkhana and won by the big margin of three wickets and 166 runs. The Poona Gymkhana were all disposed of for 151 runs. The Mahomedans then went in. Their first wicket fell for 10 but Contractor and Usuf Beg were not parted till the score had reached 145. Usuf Beg continued playing quite freely and carried out his bat for 231. The Mahomedan innings at closing time was 317. The match was a one-day affair.

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr. Gould, b S Mahomed	45
Capt. Sarson, l-b-w, b Papa	23
Colonel Rosher, c and b Papa	0
Mr. Kelly, b Papa	6
Capt. Clemson, b Aziz	44
Captain Green Armytage, l-b-w b Papa	4
Mr. Fyffe, b S. Mahomed	3
Capt. Merriman, c Aziz, b Papa	9
Capt. Hoyne, b S. Mahomed	0
Captain Davies, c Attar, b Papa	7
Mr. Stephenson, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	151

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

K. H. Contractor, b Kelly	42
S. A. Aziz, run out	4
Usuf Beg, not out	231
S. N. Patel, l-b-w, Kelly	0
G. M. Shaik, b Clemson,	0
S. Mahomed, st., Stephenson, b Kelly	5
Hassan Ali, b Kelly	0
S. Papa, c Clemson, b Hayne	11
M. A. Attar, not out	6
A. L. Curtay and S. Hussain, did not bat.	
Extras	18
Total (for 7 wickets)	317

LADIES' PARLIAMENTARY GOLF MATCH.

Photo by Central News. *Block by "The Bombay Chronicle."*

LADY EVA CHOLMONDELAY,
Captain of the House of Lords team, driving.

Photo by Central News. *Block by "The Bombay Chronicle."*

MRS. ELLIS GRIFFITHS,
Captain of the House of Commons team, driving.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TEAM WON THE GAME.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

TIES 1913.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The ties for the Indian Football Association Shield are:—

FIRST ROUND.

(A) East Yorks vs. Rangers.
(B) Sovabazar vs. Tajhat.
(C) Bristol United vs. New Union.
(D) Mohunbagan vs. Y. M. C. A.
(E) Royal Irish vs. Customs.
(F) Dalhousie vs. Kings Own.

SECOND ROUND.

(G) Winners of A vs. Black Watch.
(H) Winners of C vs. 91st Highlanders.
(I) Winners of B.
(J) Town Club vs. Eastern Association.
(K) Winners of D vs. E. B. S. R.
(L) Winners of E vs. Asansole.
(M) Winners of F vs. Chinsurah Sporting.
(N) Calcutta vs. St. Xavier's.

THIRD ROUND.

(O) Winners of G vs. Winners of H.
(P) Winners of I vs. Winners of J.
(Q) Winners of K vs. Winners of L.
(R) Winners of M vs. Winners of N.

SEMI-FINALS.

(S) Winners of O vs. Winners of P.
(T) Winners of Q vs. Winners of R.

FINAL.

Winners of S vs. Winners of T.

In connection with the recent floods at Mahuva and Palitana in Kathiawar Mr. A. K. A. S. Jamal of Rangoon has remitted rupees one thousand to the Maharajah of Bhownagar and rupees one thousand to the Administrator of Palitana State in contribution towards the relief funds for the respective states.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 2.

Oxford drew with Hants at Southampton, but gained a first-innings victory.

Surrey beat Sussex at the Oval by **an innings and 158 runs.**

Notts beat Kent at Nottingham by 62 runs.

Warwickshire beat Lancashire at Birmingham by two wickets.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 3.

The following six teams have entered for the Bangalore Polo Tournament, which begins on the 14th instant on the Palace ground and continue on the off-days of races:—20th Deccan Horse (holders of the Challenge Cup for the last two years) two teams; 7th Hussars; Government House, Madras; Mysore Imperial Service Lancers; and Mysore Silledar Horse.

The following appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr. E. F. Elton:—

Mr. F. H. Claridge to act as First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Mr. W. J. E. Jennes to act as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers on Rr. 300 vice Mr. Claridge.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, **is granted language leave for three months.**

REGIMENTAL SPORTS AT POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 3.

The Loyal North Lancs Regiment, this evening, held their annual sports on their football ground at Ghorpuri where a large number of ladies and gentlemen among whom were Colonel and Mrs. Cadell assembled to witness some close exciting finish in varied programme of athletic events. Inter Company Competition for the points cup was very keen and at end of programme "D" Coy. were announced winners. For the gold medal Sgt. Spencer and Pte. Turley tied with equal number of points former winning high and long jumps and 220 yards with great dash for a man of his years, while Turley annexed 100 yards, 220 yards and quarter mile. The band of the Dorsetshire Regiment enlivened proceedings with music and at the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Jourdain, wife of the Officer Commanding distributed prizes. Three cheers for Mrs. Jourdain were given before the gathering broke up.

Following are some of the chief results:—

COMPANY HALF MILE RACE.

D. Coy. 1
F. and A. Coy. 2

HIGH JUMP.

Sergt. Spencer 1
Pte. Edwards 2
Ptes. Durand and Andrews 3

LONG JUMP.

Sergt. Spencer 1
Pte. Callan 2
Pte. Haward 3

ONE MILE RACE.

Pte. Coultray 1
Pte. Lowe 2
Pte. Boggan 3

VICTORIA CROSS RACE.

Ptes. Copley and Clarke dead heat.
Pte. Durand 3

VETERANS' RACE 120 YARDS.

Lce. Cpt. Porter 1
Pte. Gibson 2
Sergt. Hollis 3

OPEN MILE.

Sergt. Boatwright, Oxford and Bucks 1
Lce. Cpt. Walker Middlesex ... 2
Pte. Coultray 3

HURDLE RACE.

Sergt. Spencer 1
Pte. Berryman 2
Ptes. Callan and Magona 3

FOOTBALL SHIELD WITH SILVER MEDALS.

League "F" Company 1
League (Bronze medals) "G" Coy 2
Hockey Cup was won by "E" Company.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the crop reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 1st:—During the week there was heavy rain in parts of Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, causing floods in the latter Agency. The week's fall was good elsewhere except in parts of Sind where it was slight. More rain is still needed in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Savantvadi. Sowing continues, but was retarded owing to excessive rain in parts of Broach, Surat, Nasik and Ahmednagar where a break is desirable. Transplantation has commenced in places. Germinated seedlings were in good condition except in parts of Broach, Surat and Rewa Kantha where they were damaged by excessive rain. The fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The drinking water supply was generally sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though still high, are falling. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 41
Gujarat	20 to 42
Konkan	25 to 34
Deccan	28 to 50
Karnatak	34 to 47

Distress is generally decreasing in the Ahmednagar district. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Three cattle camps are still open but are being rapidly vacated. Government gross is freely purchased. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 28th June were 14,585 in Ahmednagar and 151 in Poona and Sholapur.

The thirteenth annual gathering of Shree Visa Modh Vidyotejak mandal was held at Cambay on 29th June, presided over by Mr. Bhailalbhai Purshottamdas L. C. E. District Deputy Collector of Panchmahals. An address was given to Mr. Girdharlal D. Modi B. A. LL. B. Sub-Judge (Nayadhish) of Cambay state, which was followed by the prize distributions to the successful sudents of the caste. Mr. Bhaidas Nanalal thanked the President and all others who were present and with distribution of pan-supari and flower boquets the proceedings ended.

MAN WHO POSED AS HIS WIFE.

AMAZING LETTERS TO A MERCHANT.

"This is one of the most extraordinary stories I have ever heard in court," remarked counsel on June 10, says the "Daily Chronicle," concerning a case brought by the executors of the late Mr. Henry F. Dickins (a member of the well-known West-end firm of Dickins and Jones), a very wealthy man, who died in March last year.

The executors claimed £5,468 from Mrs. Ahlborn, widow of August Fridrich Ahlborn, the sum named being money supposed to have been lent to her by Mr. Dickins. Mrs. Ahlborn emphatically denied that she had borrowed the money.

Mr. G. A. Scott, for plaintiffs, said the borrowing continued from 1903 to December 1908, Mr. Ahlborn dying in the following month, aged 79. Everyone of the advances was secured by promissory notes. Every advance was made by cheque, drawn by Mr. Dickins on the Regent-street branch of the Union of London and Smiths Bank, payable to Mrs. Ahlborn, and every cheque was returned to the bank endorsed "Louisa Ahlborn" or "L. Ahlborn," accompained by a promissory note signed "Louisa Ahlborn."

All the cheques were sent to two addresses—at 88, and 164, Hill-street, Peckham—where Mrs. Ahlborn resided with her husband. She was his second wife. He had been a silk merchant in a large way in Regent-street, but failed in 1875, owing to the failure of a very large firm. The Ahlborns then set up as blouse manufacturers in Peckham, and appeals were made to Mr. Dickins to help them. The first letter to Mr. Dickins which counsel read said: —

Most noble-minded Sir-, and highly esteemed benefactor,—Trusting these lines may reach you in briskly good health and in the best of spirits. You have always been very good and extremely kind to me. I believe you, noble sir, are the grandest gentleman I have ever met. I have much to be grateful to you for the generous confidence and singular indulgence extended to me by your noble self. I am wrapped up in great trouble, and am in very deep grief. Alas, alas, I have to announce to you the sad bereavement of my dearly beloved son. Harry, in the 21st year of his age.

Mr. Scott remarked that this letter had a very large size black edge.

Mr. Turner, for the defendant, said his client had never heard of this son, Harry, unless Mr. Ahlborn had him by his first wife. There was also a daughter, Lydia, whose death was announced in a similar way, but she was alive and well and had a family. (Laughter.)

A MEMORIAL CARD.

Mr. Scott continued reading the letter, which went on:

You are all kindness yourself personified. I am forced to appeal to you for a loan of £50, to enable my family to pay a last tribute to him. Hoping God will spare your life up to a very patriarchal age, and wishing you all prosperous success, which you really merit in every way I have the honour to be, noble sir, your very grateful, humble, trustworthy, and obedient servant, Louisa Ahlborn.

Accompanying that, said counsel, was a memorial card, deeply black edged, of Harry Frederic Ahlborn. That letter had the desired effect, and Mr. Dickins sent a cheque for £50, drawn to Louisa Ahlborn. Having obtained £50 in respect of the decease of Harry, three months after she got £50 in respect of Lydia. This letter commenced: —

Most noble-minded sir, and highly esteemed benefactor,—I most humbly beg to apologise to trouble you with another letter, but, alas, I have been so sadly visited by the sad bereavement by the death of my beloved daughter, Lydia. I am thoroughly trembling with grief and anxiety and am broken-hearted.

Mr. Turner remarked that at that time Lydia was a married woman. (Laughter.)

Mr. Scott said that a month later the lady apparently had a fresh inspiration, because she borrowed £100 for the removal of the blouse business to Fore-street, E. C. To one of her appeals, Mr. Dickins replied: —

I had a misgiving that before long you would be making some application which I was quite determined to refuse. I will provide £200 this time, on condition you write me to say you will apply for no more.

In another letter Mrs. Ahlborn enclosed photographs of two daughters, whom she described as "the greatest blouse designers in the world."

TREATED THEATRE BAND.

Mr. Turner said his client utterly repudiated these cheques and letters. Mr. Dickins seemed to have been of a very credulous nature. He had never seen the present Mrs. Ahlborn, and she knew nothing of him. Mr. Ahlborn was formerly in a big way of business in the Quadrant, Regent-street. He was about the same age as Mr. Dickins, and apparently he (Mr. Ahlborn) had posed in these letters as the first wife, whom Mr. Dickins might have known.

From 1891, so far as defendant knew, her husband never did any work. She worked in a small house in Peckham from morning to night, entirely keeping herself and her family and lending money to her husband, knowing nothing of t'e fact that he was obtaining over £1,000 a year from Mr. Dickins. She never moved to the City. Mr. Ahlborn never contributed a penny and borrowed from everyone, even from the young man who was courting his daughter. (Laughter.)

Just before his death she learned that he had a banking account at Peckham. Her husband used to get Mr. Dickins's cheques, and spend the money on himself and his friends at public-houses. He would call the landlord of one public-house, who would state that Mr. Ahlborn was worth £6 or £7 a week to him. He used to have expensive champagne every day, and on one occasion treated a theatre band. He would disappear up to town in a cab, pitching a story about a big blouse business he had, which Mr. Dickins financed.

Mrs. Ahlborn said in evidence that she first met her husband at Gottingen, Hanover, in 1876. He represented to her that he was a rich man, and had a big business in London. She never wrote to Mr. Dickins, and did not know him. She did not sign any promissory notes, or endorse any of his cheques, and she had no idea that her husband was drawing all this money from Mr. Dickins.

HANDWRITING TESTED.

A bundle of letters to Mr. Dickins was handed to her, as well as the cheques and promissory notes, and she swore that all the handwriting was that of her husband.

At the judge's request, witness wrote some sentences in her own handwriting for the purposes of comparison with the letters. The sentences were dictated by Mr. Scott to witness as she sat at the solicitors' table, and were taken from the letters. The judge inspected the writing and handed it to counsel.

Mr. Scott, in cross-examination, asked: Did not one of these 55 letters come to your hand?—No, not one. I can't understand it, except that he used to wait for the postman.

Did you know he was in receipt of these large sums of money?—He told me he had an annuity but when I asked how much it was he said it was nothing to do with me.

Mrs. E. Phillips, whose husband was formerly licensee of the Greyhound public-house, Hill-street, Peckham, said she and her husband used to cash cheques for Mr. Ahlborn, who would treat cabmen to champagne and give sovereigns to the barmaid. (Laughter.) Witness discharged a barmaid once, and Mr. Ahlborn stayed away for three weeks, saying they did not know what was good for the house. Witness found out afterwards that he was allowing the girl £5 a week.

Mr. Justice Atkin was satisfied that Mrs. Ahlborn had told the truth, and that these letters were complete concoctions of her late husband, who seemed to have got bolder and bolder in his demands on Mr. Dickins. The real culprit was Mr. Ahlborn, who was an extremely wicked old man, because when he got the first advances he was considerably over 70.

Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

MILITARY PARSIMONY.

AFTER 27 YEARS' SERVICE.

Dr. Fletcher Little writes to say that there is now lying in the Middlesex Hospital, a coastguardsman suffering from a dangerous and extremely painful disease. He is a married man, aged forty-five, with a family of eight children, ranging from fifteen years to seven months. He has had twenty-seven years service, eleven years at sea and sixteen years in the coastguard. He was taken ill on July 8, 1912, and from that date until November I his pay was docked 1s. a day. On November 1his pay was stopped altogether. On February 6 he became a pensioner, the weekly amount being 1ls. 4d. This, says "Truth," is a pettifogging sort of parsimony for a department spending forty-three millions a year.

SIGHT-SEEING DWARFS.

Ten tiny people whose height varies from 2ft. 6in. to 3ft. spent a crowded five-days' sightseeing in London during the mail week. They were Austrians, Hungarians, and Germans, who arrived at Plymouth after nearly four years' touring in the "Tiny Town" circus in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. They left on Thursday for Montreal.

They concentrated their energies mainly on giving orders to London tailors and dressmakers and seeing music-halls. But they are also keen observers, and they found the swirl of London life very attractive. The congestion of the traffic surprised them, and the "tubes" were great mysteries.

The doyen of the party Mr. Deidrich Ulptz, has grown to be 35 inches in forty-seven years. He has a wife about 5ft. 9in. and two children, aged twelve and fourteen, of normal height. They pick the father up and carry him about, but this does not disturb him. He is the mayor of "Tinny Town," which is complete with properly furnished houses, streets, shops, a post-office, and even a church.

CHESTERTON TRIAL.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

After a ten days' trial at the Old Bailey, Mr. Cecil Chesterton was on June 7 found guilty of libelling Mr. Godfrey Isaacs (chairman of the Marconi Telegraph Company), and was fined £100 and the costs of the trial. These, the judge said, would be enormous. Defendant laughed as he left the court says the "Daily Chronicle."

Sir Edward Carson, in addressing the jury, protested against the statement made by the defending counsel that this was an action brought to whitewash politicians. "I appear here," he said, "for nobody except Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who has been hunted and hounded down week after week by Mr. Chesterton in an effort to ruin him so as to support charges which he knew he could not prove with reference to the Marconi contract.

"He admits it himself. He says: 'I only attacked Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and his companions because I wanted to bloster up my attack on the Marconi contract. What did I care about Mr. Godfrey Isaacs's career 13 or 14 years ago, except that I might hit him unmercifully in order that I might get back on the Marconi contract and bring discredit on it?' That is his own case. The whole reason why the matter of these companions is put into the 'Eye Witness' at all is in order that he might bloster up the false case, the malicious case, and now the withdrawn case as regards the Marconi contract."

NOT A SHRED OF EVIDENCE.

The charge Mr. Chesterton brought was that there was a conspiracy between Mr. Samuel, Sir Rufus Isaacs, and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs to bring about public plunder, and to bring about a fraudulent and corrupt contract for the benifit of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

Now how did it stand? They had heard a great deal of Mr. Chesterton's public spirit, and his public spirit amounted to this—that he made a charge against two Ministers of State and against one private individual of the gravest and the most scandalous character, and persisted in making that charge from week to week. Now he no longer said that Mr. Samuel was corrupt or was influenced by Sir Rufus Isaacs.

It was difficult to follow the frame of mind of a man who sat down and from week to week pursued charges of corruption against Ministers of State, and when he came to that court had not one particle or shred of evidence on which to base those articles.

"Then," continued Sir Edward, when he is called on to back up his articales he calls witnesses about his character. I should have thought any honourable man in the circumstances would have said, I am ashamed, and I regret exceedingly that I made charges for which I had no foundation, and which I know now were absolutely false, and I apologise.'"

"But that," Counsel proceeded," "is not Mr. Chesterton's way." It was simply amazing to think that a man like Mr. Chesterton could sit down week after week and dictate of approve of these articles on the Marconi contract, when they now knew how absolutely ignorant he was of everything taking place.

Counsel said the plea of justification must fall to the ground after the admissions made with regard to Sir Rufus Isaacs and the Postmaster-General. "These articles," counsel went on, "stand confessed as gross defamation upon Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, who was merely doing his duty towards his company."

Sir Edward concluded: "There are few men engaged in finance who, when their whole life's history is brought up against them, have ever gone more honestly and fearlessly through the ordeal of criticism than Mr. Godfrey Isaacs in this court. Not a single transaction has been proved of which either he or any member of his family need be ashamed."

Sir Edward spoke for over two hours.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

The judge, in his summing up, told the jury that if the passages complained of were libels on Mr. Isaacs he did not think they would have much hesitation in saying that he was warranted in coming into a criminal court, instead of confining himself to an action for damages. It was immaterial to the case whether the Marconi contract was good or bad unless it was so bad that they must infer it was obtained by corrupt influence and given by Mr. Samuel from corrupt motives. If it were admitted that Mr. Samuel was not influenced by corrupt motives, they need not trouble their heads about that question at all.

His lordship traced the history of the contract and the negotiations resulting in the issue of the £1,400,000 share capital of the American company. They knew that Sir Rufus Isaacs had refused to buy from Mr. Godfrey Isaacs but thought there was no harm in dealing with someone who had bought from him, although that someone was his brother, Mr. Harry Isaacs. Ultimately he bought those shares, and sold some of them to other Ministers. It was not for him (his lordship) to say whether it was "discreet or proper," to use a phrase employed in the case, for the Attorney-General or the other Ministers to buy these shares. It was not a matter he would like to pronounce any opinion on. It was a matter, it seemed to him, with which they had nothing to do. The question they had to consider was not whether there had been some improper dealings in Marconi shares, but whether or not Mr. Samuel had corruptly given a contract to Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and whether or not the reciept of that contract by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs would have made him also a wrongdoer.

THE NEW SHARES AND THE PROFIT.

The judge went on to say that he did not wish to pass this without referring to an observation made by Mr. Chesterton and taken up by Mr. Wild. It occurred to him that there might be a claim by the English company against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and Mr. Marconi—clearly as much against Mr. Marconi as against Mr. Godfrey Isaacs—to get any profits from that transaction which they might have made. It seemed to him they must look at the matter in this way. By the law of New Jersey, which governed the company, shareholders had the right to make up all these shares. It was not anticipated that they would take them up. As a fact, the American shareholders had availed themselves of their right.

It occurred to him that the Marconi Company might say to Mr. Marconi and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, "Any shares which you took, you took as trustees for us, and we are entitled to profit." It was not for him to decide. He could see a very good answer in morals—he did not know whether it was quite so good in law, It might be said that all Mr. Marconi and Mr. Godfrey Isaacs had done was to make underwriting contracts.

How could any justification, asked Mr. Justice Phillimore, which depended upon saying the Marconi agreement was a corrupt contract, stand after the admission that Mr. Samuel was not corrupt?

His lordship's summing up occupied two hours and a half.

After 37 minutes' cosideration the jury returned a verdict of guilty on five of the six counts and that the plea of justification had not been made out.

Mr. Justice Phillimore said he entirely agreed with the verdict. It seemed to him that a good deal of this matter was due to what theologians would term "invincible ignorance," to the ignorance of business and prejudice, and ignorance and prejudice were bad starting points on the road of truth. He thought the defendant and possibly those behind him might have been partly instigated by racial prejudice, and partly blind to the business matters which had led to the extraordinary series of libels which had been published.

"It is well," said his lordship, "that on occasions such as this it should be publicly stated to the terror of evildoers what the law on this subject is, and what the maximum punishment which might be inflicted is, because one of the objects of criminal proceedings is the prevention or deterring of similar matters in future. It is well it should be known that upon this charge you might have been on each one of the five counts of which you have been convicted sent to prison for a year, and that you might, in addition, have been fined as well as have had to pay the costs of the prosecution.

"When I consider the cruelty of some of these charges and the effect—I daresay not considered, but obvious to anybody who did consider it—that it might have rendered Godfrey Charles Isaacs a beggar, driven him from his employment, and driven him from all fame and respect of good men, and when I remember the sending of these placards along the front of his place of business in the Strand it is extremely difficult to refrain from sending you to prison. But upon the whole I hope what I have said, and the opinion of your countrymen as expressed by the verdict of the jury, will be sufficient punishment with the punishment I propose to inflict."

The judge then said he would fine defendant £100, and in the ordinary course of the court he would be imprisoned till he paid it. He would also have to pay all the costs of the prosecution. That would come very heavily upon him. He could not help that. It was the plea of justification. The Statute expressly directed the court to take into consideration the plea of justification in awarding the punishment. It was that plea and the way in which it had been supported which had increased the costs to the enormous extent to which they would extend.

THE POWER OF LOVE.

A tall and very stout woman from Leyton asked the Stratford magistrate on June 9, for advice "regarding my husband. I have not seen him for seven years, and I have been separate from him for ten years."

The Clerk: And now someone wants to marry you?—Yes.

Well, you may chance it, but it is risky.

Mr. H. J. Carter (the chairman): They can give you fourteen years.—I could do that easily as long as I have the man I love.

She left laughing heartily.

EARL GREY & HOME RULE.

"UNHESITATING SUPPORT OF THE ULSTERMEN."

Earl Grey wrote in "The Times:" during the mail week:—

"Unless the [Home Rule] Bill be with-drawn we must prepare for civil war. The Bill, whatever its finance provisions many be, reduces Ulster to an intolerable subserviency.

"My Canadian experince causes me to believe that the federation of the various parts of the United Kingdom on Canadian lines will relieves the congestion of the House of Commons, will involve the necessity of a Second Chamber as a co-ordinate branch of the Leigslature, thus safeguarding the liberties of the people and increasing the chances of good government, and that it will in addition reconcile Ireland to the Union, with the result that the naural conservatism of the south and west of Ireland will be able to assert itself freely in the Parliament of the United Kigdom.

"But my Canadian experince also causes me to realise that the present Home Rule Bill, if persisted in, must lead to blooshed and civil war, for under its provisions Ulstermen are robbed at once of their autonomous rights and of their just share of representation in the Imperial Parliament.

"I confess my sympathies are heart and soul with the Ulstermen in their resistance to the Bill, and I will unhesitating support them in their endeavour to prevent it from becoming law."

ADVENTURES OF A WATCH.

An ex-police constable named Henry Fitzgerald, giving evidence at Marlborough-street Police Court on June 9, when William Price, thirty-three, a French polisher, of St. Luke's, was charged with stealing his gold watch, valued at £3, said that shortly after midnight on Saturday the prisoner obstructed him as he was entering a train at Piccadilly-circus Station. A moment later he noticed that his chain was hanging from his waistcoat. He found Price on the platform of the other side of the station. Touching him on the shoulder he said to him, "I want you." The prisoner replied, "What is the matter? I have not got your watch." He was given into custody, but the watch was not found on him.

While walking along Regent-street, after leaving the police station, Fitzgerald found his watch in his left-hand jacket pocket. Mr. Denman remanded the accused, allowing bail.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SOUP A LA BRISSE.
DEVILLED LOBSTER.
CALF'S LIVER A L'ITALIENNE.
STEWED LEG OF MUTTON AND HARICOT PUREE.
CHEESE FONDU.
KURRUM CHOWRA PUDDING.

Chicken As. 6. Lobsters As. 8 Liver As. 4. Mutton As. 12. Eggs. As. 6 Potato As. 2. Vegetables As. 5. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total 2-14.

SOUP A LA BRISSE.

This is a white stock which can be made with the bones of the fowl from the day previous or a small chicken. Flavour it well with fried mixed vegetables. The garnish is made by making a puree of any vegetable to hand, adding it to a custard made with 2 eggs, and a little of the stock, and steamed in a mould until it is set. Cut into dice and serve in the soup; these little custards may be made of different colours by using different vegetables.

DEVILLED LOBSTER.

Boil the shells and trimmings of the lobsters to make a good stock for the white sauce. Shred the meat of the lobster, flavour with pepper, salt, onion, and lime juice. Heat it in the sauce adding a dessert-spoonful of mustard, a little brandy or sherry and a grate of lime peel and nutmeg. Have a slice of well toasted bread, buttered and sprinkled sparingly with cayenne, pour the mixture over this and send hot to table.

CALF'S LIVER A L'ITALIENNE.

Cut the well washed liver into thickish slices and set them in a pan with the following; equal parts of oil, ghee, and white wine with chopped parsley, mushrooms and olives, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Put a layer of the liver, then of this mixture, finally covering with slices of bacon. Cook over the fire until it is tender, about half an hour or so. Remove the liver from the sauce, turn the gravy into a good sauce after carefully freeing it of all fat, heat the liver slices in this and send to table at once.

STEWED LEG OF MUTTON AND HARICOT PUREE.

Bone a leg of mutton, using the bone to make some stock for gravy. Fill the place from which the bone was removed with carrot, onion and celery. Set the mutton in a pan with a little fat and cook it for 10 to 20 till it is slightly brown. Add a cupful of the stock, seal down the lid and set it in the oven for an hour and a half according to size. Clear the gravy and stock of all grease, thicken it and add a little sherry. Make a puree of red haricot beans flavoured with pepper and salt and a good lump of butter. Place a heap of this at each end of the dish with the meat in the middle.

CHEESE FONDU.

Take three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and half a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Heat this in a pan till the eggs set when serve in a hot water dish with piping hot plates.

KURRUM CHOWRA PUDDING.

For this equal weights of butter, sugar, and breadcrumbs are required, say 1½ tablespoons of butter, 1 of sugar and 3 of crumbs.—Put the butter in a basin, stand it in another of hot water, beat it to a cream, then whip in the sugar the yolks of three eggs, one by one, the rind of a lime, and the juice at the last. Line a tart dish with good crust and put in a thick layer of strawberry jam, pour the mixture on the jam, and bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with a little castor sugar, and lime juice. Put the meringue in the pudding for minutes before it is cooked and let it colour a faint brown.

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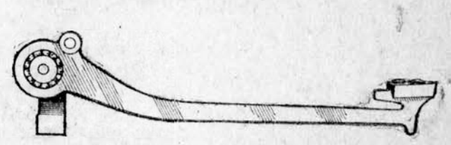

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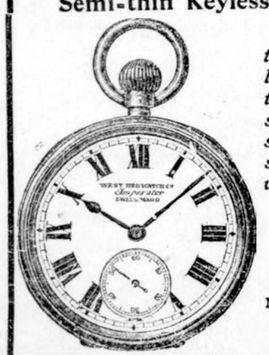

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